Local Classified Advertising

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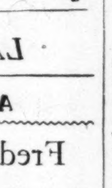
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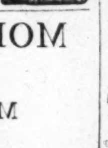

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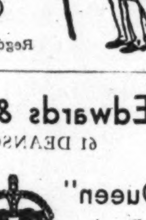

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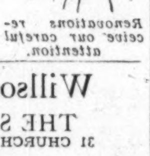
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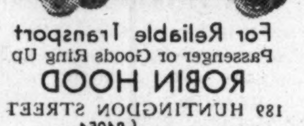
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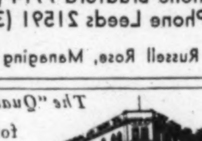
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wiley Post in Aviation's 'Saddle'

Tests in Stratosphere to Determine Power and Type of Transport Planes

Eighteen months ago the first 200-mile-an-hour Douglas transport was delivered to the TWA line for flight testing purposes. Since then an entire fleet has been put into service, chopping the flying time between New York and Los Angeles down to 16 hours. After experimenting with the silvery low-winged transport for several months the TWA officials proclaimed that the ultimate in aircraft transport design had been attained. Partially true, perhaps, inasmuch as the Douglas is capable of linking the major industrial centers of the country by a matter of overnight travel. In other words, TWA explained, this plane has comfort and safety; there is no economic justification for additional speed unless such speed can be had without additional operating cost.

How do the designers feel about the so-called ultimate of transport flying? They are not content. Should Wiley Post's experiments in the stratosphere prove practical, the present-day transports can readily be converted for high altitude flying by additional supercharging of the power plants and making the passenger cabin habitable at extreme heights. Wiley Post is carrying a heavy load for transport operators upon his shoulders. On his ultimate success, if any, may rest the answer to additional speed with less operating cost.

Without waiting for the outcome of the Post experiments, however, the Douglas company is quietly building a new sleeper plane at its Santa Monica factory. It is an improvement on the current model transport, with wider and longer cabin, and more fuel capacity. Greater sea level speed is also expected. No order has been placed for this type of plane and upon its design the engineers are proceeding to carry out their own convictions.

One sleeper plane has already been introduced to the American air transport field, the Condor sleeper transport of American Airlines. By the time it was placed on the regular routes, this plane was too slow to compare with speedier passenger transports. A "mock-up," or full scale model of the Douglas sleeper interior has already been constructed at the factory. The berth arrangement for 12 persons is almost identical to that of a railroad car. The dimensions of each berth conform with railroad specifications and even greater sound-proofing will be installed.

The first Douglas sleeper will be ready to carry its first load in about 18 months. By that time, TWA, Eastern Air Lines and American Airlines will probably be thinking about new equipment. The designers will thus be ready with a practical sleeper plane.

Meanwhile, millions of dollars are being pumped into the Douglas treasury by eager air line operators in all corners of the globe for the current Douglas transport. Every week for the next eight months one Douglas will be exported from New York until the entire fleet of 26 planes for the Dutch K. L. M. line has been delivered. Douglases are winging their way across the majestic peaks of the Andes on the regular schedules of Pan-American Airways each day. Douglas is truly the first American transport plane to be so recognized for foreign transport work. Paraphrasing a bit from the British slogan it is safe to say that the "sun never sets on Douglas transports."

Considerable agitation against the Douglas has found its way into political circles in London, the plea there being that British products should be used on British air systems. To date no American transports are used on the Imperial Airways routes to Africa and Australia. Douglas has countered with an engineering reply to this agitation. The motor mounts on transport planes are being redesigned to accommodate the British-built Bristol Pegasus engine. This motor is an air-cooled radial type, not unlike the American-made Wright and Pratt and Whitney engines in appearance.

The Lockheed factory near Burbank, Calif., is also hard pressed to make deliveries of its new Electra model. A fleet for Northwest Airlines, operating between Seattle and Chicago, is being completed. Still more Electras are destined to see service on the Pan-American routes in Central America and Alaska. The Electra, a product of Hall Hibbard, who, like Donald W. Douglas, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has brought the Lockheed factory away from financial straits. Its low operating cost, ease of maintenance, coupled with its high speed and efficient maneuverability on the ground has won a prominent place in the American aviation spotlight for the Electra. Were one to buy an Electra today, he would wait until next September before he got delivery on it. G. M.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1715
By G. Latzel

Black 14 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Australasian Chess Review, 1934)

Problem No. 1716
By M. Havel

Black 8 Pieces

White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Chakmati, 1933)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1713. K-Kt2
No. 1714. 1. Q-K7 KxKt
2. P-B3ch
1. —— P-Q3
2. Q-Kt5ch
1. —— B-Q6
2. B-Kt8ch
1. —— B other
2. K-B3

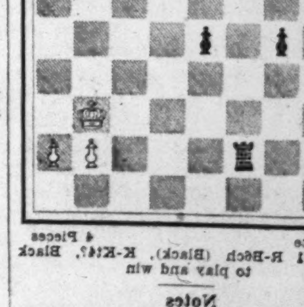
End-Game No. 248. White wins: 1 B-B7, with the double threats of RxP and Q-Kt7 mate. If 1 . . . RxB; 2 Q-Kt7ch, RxQ; 3 RxP mate, or 2 . . . KxP; 3 R-R mate. If 1 . . . QxB; 2 RxPch, QxR; 3 Q-Kt7ch, etc. If 1 . . . Q-B3; 2 RxPch, QxR; 3 Q-Kt7ch, etc.

End-Game

This position occurred in a simultaneous exhibition given recently by Dr. Lasker in England. The Doctor is in a bad way, as his opponent's RP cannot be prevented from queening—so the opponent thought, and played carelessly. White sets the stage for this miracle by the innocent-looking K-Kt4, in reply to Black's R-B6ch.

End-Game No. 249

Black 7 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

After 1 R-B6ch (Black), K-Kt4?, Black to play and win

Notes

With the Moscow tourney a matter of record and the Margate congress unreported, the between-tournament lull affords opportunity to observe a few curious facts of interest to chess devotees.

In the 1929 Carlsbad tourney, Maroczy was playing a queen and pawn ending against Mattison which should have been drawn. Maroczy overstepped the time limit and lost. It has happened before, yes—but on this occasion the players had already fought 14 hours!

Dr. Tarrasch objected to the participation of Yates in the 1910 Hamburg tourney on the ground that Yates was not strong enough. Oddly enough, Yates won but a lone game in the event, but that one was against Dr. Tarrasch.

In Russia the schools offer a course in chess instruction. Despite the esteem evidenced thereby, it is unlawful to play blindfold chess.

At a Chicago tournament in 1926 Newell W. Banks, United States checker champion, played against United States Chess Champion Frank J. Marshall and his erstwhile challenger, Isaac Kashdan. What was the outcome? Wrong. Banks won both games.

In this game Euwe indulges in an unsound combination. From the Hastings tournament.

English Opening

	Euwe White	Milner-Barry Black		Euwe White	Milner-Barry Black
1	P-QB4	P-K4	18	B-QR3	Kt-K2
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19	Kt-K4	B-R6
3	Kt-B3	P-KKt3	20	B-Kt2	BxB
4	P-Q4	PxP	21	KtxBPch	K-R2
5	KtxP	B-Kt2	22	KtxP	BxB
6	KtxKt	KtPxKt	23	QxB	B-R6
7	P-KKt3	Kt-K2	24	Q-B6ch	K-K
8	B-Kt2	Castles	25	Q-Kt7	K-Q2
9	Castles	P-Q3	26	R-Q3	R-B
10	B-Kt5	B-Q2	27	R-KB3	R-B4
11	Q-Q2	R-Kt	28	RxR	PxR
12	P-QKt3	P-KB3	29	P-K4	P-B5
13	B-K3	P-QR3	30	P-K5	P-Q4
14	QR-Q	Q-B	31	P-K6ch	BxP
15	KR-K	Kt-B4	32	Kt-B6ch	K-Q3
16	B-R7	R-QR	33	P-B5ch	KxP
17	B-B5	R-Q	34	QxKt ch	Resigns

From the Mexico City tournament:

English Opening

	Fine White	Steiner Black		Fine White	Steiner Black
1	P-QB4	P-K4	26	RxKP	QR-K2
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	27	Q-B5	P-K6
3	Kt-B3	P-B4	28	RxKP	RxR
4	P-Q4	P-K5	29	QxR	BxP
5	KKt-Q2	Kt-B3	30	Kt-B3	Kt-K5
6	P-K3	B-Kt5	31	Kt-Q4	Q-Q2
7	Q-Kt3	Castles	32	R-Q	B-Kt3
8	P-Q5	BxKt	33	B-R3	P-R3
9	QxB	Kt-K2	34	P-KR4	P-B4
10	P-QKt3	P-Q3	35	Kt-B3	Q-R6
11	B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	36	R-K	Q-B4
12	Castles	Q-K2	37	Kt-K5	Kt-B7
13	B-K2	P-QR4	38	KtxB	Kt-Q6ch
14	QR-K	P-B3	39	K-Q2	KtxR
15	PxP	PxP	40	P-R5	Kt-B6ch
16	P-B4	R-B2	41	QxKt	R-Q2ch
17	P-KR3	Kt-B	42	K-B3	K-R2
18	QR-Kt	Kt-K3	43	Kt-K5	R-Q5
19	P-KKt4	P-Q4	44	BxP	RxKBP
20	PxBP	P-Q5	45	Q-Q3	QxQch
21	Q-B2	P-Q6	46	KxQ	R-B4
22	Q-B3	KtxP	47	B-Q6	RxP
23	PxKt	PxB	48	P-B5	R-R8
24	Q-K5	R-R2	49	P-B6	R-Q8ch
25	R-R2	Q-Q	50	K-K4	Resigns

[A Tuesday Feature]

"The Monitor Views the News"

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Florida

Jacksonville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMBR, 1370kc.

Changes in Schedule

Washington

Spokane—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 9:15 a. m., 1 and 8:30 p. m., KGA, 1470kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Washington

Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

Discontinued

Pennsylvania

Shamokin—Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

8.

Florida's West Coast

AFTER bidding adieu to Fort Myers, we headed north up through attractive Punta Gorda, and made a pleasant stop at Venice.

The Chinese say that one should never speak of ropes in a family that's had a hanging. One should, accordingly, never mention Venice to a railroad man, especially an engineer. Here it was that the brotherhood hoped to turn out to peaceful pasture its faithful elderly members; and here it was that the order dropped many, many millions. But we hasten to add that there was nothing wrong with the idea, or the site. Venice is beautifully situated on the Gulf; and the water on this March day seemed almost tepid.

We look for Venice to become all that its founders hoped for it, and more; and heartening activity is being manifested everywhere. As we walked along the interesting beach, I picked up a shark's tooth which had been washed ashore ages ago perhaps, for there are no sharks in the waters now. Immediately began the parodies:

> How sharper than a shark's child
> To have a thankless tooth;
>
> How sharper than a shark's thanks
> To have a toothless child;

and so on, far into the night.

For dinner that day, friends served us mullet, a fish especially recommended because it, allegedly, is a vegetarian. Venice, incidentally, will long be remembered by a member of our party, because it was here that he or she set a new high in eating grapefruit for breakfast—five.

From Venice we continued north through beautiful Sarasota, and on through bustling Bradentown; then we ferried across Tampa Bay at Piney Point, being landed on the outskirts of St. Petersburg at a cost of $2. (We saved, thereby, 49 miles.)

St. Petersburg (pop. 40,425) is another of Florida's busy cities which give unmistakable proof of routing Old Man Depression. We were there when Visitor No. 52,000 registered, beating the record of the best boom year by some thousands. "St. Pete," by the way, caters to visitors by numbering its east-west thoroughfares and calling them avenues; and numbering its north-south thoroughfares and calling them streets. How simple it is, for example, to find the intersection of Ninth Street and Twenty-Second Avenue.

St. Petersburg boasts of sunshine 360 days a year, with never a day of extreme heat or cold. Incidentally, the only car with a California license we encountered in Florida, we saw in St. Pete. That's what we'd call real recognition!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Children's Corner

Miss Toby's Alley Cats

WHEN Miss Toby went to the fair of the Animal Rescue League, some time ago, one of the things she bought was a bag full of fresh catnip leaves. Cats, you know, are said to be very fond of catnip, but Miss Toby had no cat, so she put the catnip away on the top shelf of her kitchen dresser.

"Perhaps," said Miss Toby, "I shall have use for it some day. I should dearly love to have a cat, but it really must be a very nice cat. I should not want one of the alley cats that one sees so often about the city streets."

Then, because she was busy every day, doing one thing or another, Miss Toby forgot all about both cats and catnip, and the catnip grew dry and brittle on the top shelf of her kitchen dresser, where it stayed all winter.

Toward the end of the winter, when days grow longer and milder, Miss Toby went to the Flower Show. She did not go alone, because the little girl who lived downstairs was spending the day with her, and children were admitted to the Flower Show for a very small sum. So the little girl and Miss Toby went together.

"It's not far away," said Miss Toby, "and if we walk, we shall save enough carfare to more than buy your ticket." So they walked, and were soon there.

It was a beautiful Flower Show! The great building where the flowers were shown had been made to look like the country. There were big gardens and little gardens. There were trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds. There was even a tiny wood where purple violets grew, and in one place was a little brook running among the rocks, and bordered by banks of yellow cowslips. It was so beautiful that neither Miss Toby nor the little girl could decide what was loveliest in it. They enjoyed it all, every bit.

Just as they were coming away, they spied a little garden that they had not seen before—a garden of herbs—parsley and mint and thyme and many others, among them some

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Toby Heard a Tiny "Mew."

plants of catnip, which Miss Toby recognized at once, because she had often seen it growing in the country when she was a little girl.

"Catnip!" exclaimed Miss Toby. "That reminds me that I have some catnip leaves at home. If only I had a cat, how nice that would be, but I should want a very nice cat, indeed, not an alley cat!"

Then, because it was 5 o'clock and the little girl's mother would soon be at home, they started on their way. It had become very cloudy while they were at the Flower Show, and some drops of rain were falling, so they hurried along as fast as possible.

Clouds were gathering, and it was growing darker when, just as they turned a corner near a vacant lot, they heard, close at hand, a very tiny "Mew!" In a hurry though they were, they stopped at once, for the little cry sounded close at hand and so pitiful! Listening again, they seemed to hear it in a barrel of rubbish near by. They looked in and, sure enough, there was a little gray kitten, so thin and scrawny that it must have been crying from hunger. Just then a thin, gray cat, evidently its mother, jumped into the barrel, purring as if to say, "Here I am, but I haven't any food for you."

"Oh!" said the little girl, "how thin they are—and dirty!"

Poor Miss Toby! she had wanted a very nice cat, indeed. "But," said she, "alley cats or not, I must take these home with me. I can't leave them here hungry and cold!"

So the little girl carried the kitten and Miss Toby carried the cat, and they climbed with them all the way up to Miss Toby's attic flat. There they fed them and petted them till they grew so sleek and fat that you never would have supposed they had once been alley cats.

"You never can tell," said Miss Toby, "and I wouldn't part with these cats now for all the finest cats in the world!"

Daily Features

Down by the Old Mill Stream

The Photograph of This Typical Old Mill Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by George H. Watson, Birmingham, Ala.

Quotation for Today

*FOR gold, my friend, no luster knows,
But what a wise, well-tempered use
bestows.*

—HORACE

Daily Anecdote

Gaunt Lincoln

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of Abraham Lincoln's closest advisers and confidants was Col. Alexander Kelly McClure of Philadelphia. Early in 1861 the President-elect asked Mr. McClure to visit him in Illinois. Mr. McClure had never met Lincoln. His first disappointment in Lincoln is told in his own words.

"I went directly from the depot to Lincoln's house and rang the bell, which was answered by Lincoln himself opening the door. I doubt whether I wholly concealed my disappointment at meeting him.

"Tall, gaunt, ungainly, ill-clad, with a homeliness of manner that was unique in itself, I confess that my heart sank within me as I remembered that this was the man chosen by a great nation to become its ruler in the gravest period of its history.

"I remember his dress as if it were but yesterday—snuff-colored and slouchy pantaloons, open black vest, held by a few brass buttons; straight or evening dress coat, with tightly fitting sleeves to exaggerate his long, bony arms; and all supplemented by an awkwardness that was uncommon among men of intelligence.

"Such was the picture I met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. We sat down in his plainly furnished parlor, and were uninterrupted during the nearly four hours that I remained with him, and little by little, as his earnestness, sincerity and candor were developed in conversation, I forgot all the grotesque qualities which so confounded me when I first met him."

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Weeds

I KNOW a woman who sees in weeds, stray stalks of grains, pine cones, etc., her materials for a good income.

She goes into highways and hedges, gathering grasses, stalks of wheat and barley, jimson pods, and thistle heads. From brookside she gets the graceful knot-weed. She dyes some; some she touches up with oil paints; some she lightly dusts with gilt powders.

In the sections of country where the soapweed or yucca is so common, their long leaves can be cut, brushed with a flour and water paste, then sprayed with imitation snow. These leaves, treated this way, are especially pretty for Christmas decorations.

Her market is the florists' shops where such durable material products are wanted for decoration of hotels, offices and banquet rooms. One needs only a dry attic for storeroom, time for collecting, and cheap dyes.

MRS. C. P. B.

In Lighter Vein

As a Beginner

Wallie: "Pop, there's a man at the circus who jumps on a horse's back, slips underneath, catches hold of its tail and finishes up on the horse's neck!"

Dad: "That's easy. I did all that the first time I ever rode a horse."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

—Humorist

Fond Mother: "And could you make it the Guards for him, because he wants to be in the front row for the Jubilee?"

No Time for That

"Do you ever pause and muse over the opportunities you have missed?"

"No. It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was musing!"—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

Warning

Notice in a church: "Worshipers who intend to put buttons in the collection are requested to give their own and not pull them off the hassocks."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Safe!

Little Sister: "Bobbie, quick—I've dropped my tart under the table. See that Rover doesn't eat it."

Bobbie: "Don't worry—I have my foot on it."

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Soviet Russia has taken to hot dogs and the game of baseball. An umpire banishing a recalcitrant player to Siberia will be a solemn sight.

American Lumberman: Striking elevator operators have been wrecking lobbies in New York. Why not send them to Washington?

Boston Transcript: President Conant is in favor of dropping Latin as an entrance requirement for Harvard. But how long will it be before the Harvard accent will be dropped as a graduation requirement?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another's Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

HE WAS a tall, gaunt, slightly stooped figure of a man who revealed a thatch of tight gray wool when he doffed his worn soft hat in the office of the humane society.

"Missy, please ma'am, could Ah git some feed fo' mah hoss?" he began.

Inquiry revealed that the elderly Negro had a big family and that their living largely depended upon the hauling he did with his horse and wagon. Business, it developed, was very slack, indeed. His family, it was true, were on short rations and would welcome some beans and bacon and a little meal. But he had not asked for himself. He and his family could scrabble around and get something; but it was different with his faithful horse. And, after all, their living depended upon "Ol' Tobe."

The warm-hearted secretary had no horse-feeding fund, but she sent him to the family service organization, which found that the family was in as dire a plight as the horse. Between the two organizations, both family and horse were provided for.

So the humble darky found his own need met when he sought to help a dumb and faithful friend.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as 'Missing the Mark'

IN WORDS most commonly translated, "sin" in both the Old and the New Testaments meant originally "to miss the mark" and clearly suggest that the sinner fails to aim correctly or comes short of the mark which he has set for himself, or which has been set for him by God or by his fellow men.

The primary sense of the Hebrew verb "chatah" ("mis" or "sin") is clearly seen in a passage from Judges where we are told of "seven hundred chosen men," "every one" of whom "could sling stones at an hair breadth and not miss" (Judges 20:16); while in the New Testament the literal meaning of the corresponding Greek word "hamartanein" is apparently referred to in Romans 3:23, where Paul points out that "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." Commenting on this verse, Dr. Girdlestone remarks that "the sinner is one who has missed or come short of the mark." (Old Testament Synonyms: p. 85).

What They Say

Self-reliance Drugged

"We have prevented people from starving, but we have had to do it with the habit-forming opiate of relief."—*James T. Nicholson, American Red Cross.*

Free Speech Necessary

"The quickest way to eliminate Americanism is by curtailing knowledge and speech."—*Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College.*

All or Nothing

"Half-hearted politicians never succeed."—*David Lloyd George.*

Tough Chewing

People can't eat the Constitution.
—*Senator Borah.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Susie Changes Her Mind

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—So Far So Good

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1935

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Fears of Fascism

POOR is the day just now that doesn't provide America with multiplying alarums that Fascism is sweeping the country. One newspaper offers a whole cluster of these predictions. Such contrary-minded organizations as the Liberty League and the Methodist Federation for Social Service agree on the peril.

The league, which has been laboring manfully under the almost overpowering handicap of affluent industrial sponsorship, is concerned at the moment with the possible regimentation of agriculture under revisions of AAA now being considered in Congress. The federation, which has been embarrassingly outspoken about "an un-Christian social order," is concerned about NRA, which it believes has delivered the workers into the hands of "powerful monopolistic groups of financiers and industrialists."

In another column is an announcement of the first state convention of the Coughlin Union for Social Justice, which close observers have described as the nearest thing to a ready-made Fascist party in America. Near by is a manifesto from a good friend of the radio priest, Mr. Hearst—whose papers have been hunting Communists in the colleges and publishing articles by leaders of National Socialism in Germany—lumping Communism and Fascism together and giving assurance that the Hearst press is opposed to any form of "foreign despotism."

The Federation for Social Service, whose spokesman is Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, is the most definite viewer with alarm. It warned a few days ago that Senator Long, the radio priest and General Johnson were engaged in a race "for the leadership of our developing Fascism." Now Professor Ward declares that this competition means that the nation has already entered the political phase of Fascism and that the winner will be the orator "who can combine the most skillful promises to the discontented masses with a minimum of cost to the wealthy minority controlling American finance and industry."

This is, of course, a suggestive picture of a condition which might produce very drastic changes in America. The political potentialities of the radio have hardly been touched. It is plain that the day of the orator, supposedly past, is here again with audiences a Burke or a Bryan never dreamed of. Moreover, some ingredients of Fascism are manifestly present.

Regimentation, against which the Liberty League and other conservatives are warning, means the passing of many activities and powers from the individual to the state. The reasons given for resort to it are that economic forces have become too big and too destructive for the individual or that with part of the economic community organized in groups like corporations or labor unions only the state can control. These reasons have a certain validity. But there is danger that political motives or the lust for power will cause the state to go farther than necessary.

On the other hand, liberals are pointing to the attempt to stifle free discussion as a sign of the approach of Fascism. The drive in state after state to pass so-called "oath bills" which can be used to persecute any teacher not conforming to a school board's political views; repeated attempts to stop the study of comparative methods of government which takes the form of trying to make college professors out as Communists; the hue and cry to deport a distinguished English lecturer—all these are indeed signs of a desire to suppress freedom of thought which is one of the worst characteristics of Fascism.

It is well to be alert to these conditions and their possible results, but too many Americans today are looking for symptoms instead of applying the antidote for such poison. It is already apparent that the easing of economic distress is lessening the desire to turn everything over to the Government. But fundamentally the remedy is in maintaining freedom of thought. Regimentation of business is not the worst feature of Fascism. It is the regimentation of opinion that is most destructive.

The economic effects of Communism, which is supposed to give control to the proletariat, or of Fascism, which is supposed to give it to industrialists, are far less dangerous than the political effects of either system. It would be possible, though somewhat awkward, to have a large measure of regimentation and paternalism under democratic control. Dictatorship goes under many names. The political condition of a country depends on the condition of its political thinking more than on its economic system. Compare Russia, Italy and Germany today under their varied systems with the same countries under their respective systems fifty years ago. Americans need most of all to cherish the self-government those countries have never really valued. Appreciation of democracy is the best bulwark against any other system.

Who Is Formosa's Neighbor?

SYMPATHY for the people of Formosa and horror at the violence nature unleashed on them make up the average reader's response to reports of the earthquake on that Far Eastern island. The loss of human life was accompanied by destruction of many of the means upon which Formosans depend for their physical maintenance.

Cruel as may be the effects of earth's convulsions on the human race, they have not yet equaled the ferocity of forces which human beings in fear and ignorance unleash upon themselves. Nor do volcanic ravages leave in their wake the long bitternesses which are petrified in eruptions of gross human emotions.

Rather they draw upon those wells of broad and deep humanity that are unadulterated with racial or national feelings. When a similar disaster visited Japan in 1923, willing hands around the world, and notably in the United States, offered money, food and other aids to the stricken people. The experience was one which had lasting good effects on at least two great peoples, who for some years afterward enjoyed knowing each other as they really are—potentially better friends than enemies.

Japan is doing her utmost to relieve distress in the island of Formosa which she owns. Her efforts should be supported by friends near and far, out of sympathy for the Formosans and out of that neighborliness which nations, even as individuals, feel for one another when men are pitted against gigantic material forces.

Mankind has the ability to see that earthquakes, fires or floods are not unmitigated disasters. Out of their chaos men build new homes. And nations can build new friendships, stanch bulwarks against those man-made cataclysms beside which earthquakes are the lesser disturbances.

No More Villains

WHEN does the theme of a film or play become safely historical? At what point in time, that is, does it slip comfortably into the past, so that it is no longer liable to arouse current dissatisfaction or annoyance?

It is certainly not enough for the fate of a film story to be prewar, for a recent talkie about the Sultan Abdul Hamid II has called forth a vigorous protest from Mehmet Ali Bey, formerly Minister of the Interior in Turkey, who declares that he speaks on behalf of all Turks. Nor is the Victorian era distant enough to afford a guarantee of safety, for Mr. Rudolf Besier's "Barretts of Wimpole Street" was the object of strong attacks. Even 120 years does not spell immunity, for Mr. George Arliss's "The Iron Duke" has failed to give satisfaction in Germany on account of its treatment of Blücher.

Indeed, the internationalization of art by means of the cinema, along with the great benefits it has conferred, has introduced some difficulties. Where are the villains of future stories to come from? The old formula of "Make them foreigners" is no longer easy to apply at all tactfully.

In these circumstances, it is comforting to reflect that Mr. Bernard Shaw has pointed out that the more deeply the artist understands his characters, the more does crude, simple villainy disappear from his picture.

So, perhaps after all, the remedy is plain enough. Why have villains at all?

Scots in the South

ENGLISHMEN consider themselves a conquered race, writes a columnist in the New York Times, and no one needs to be told who the victors are—the sturdy folk whose picturesque country lies north of the Tweed. The writer seems surprised, therefore, that the actual number of Scots in England is so small, a proportion of about one in a hundred of the population.

He shouldn't be surprised. Bruce at Bannockburn had an army very much smaller than that comprising "proud Edward's power" on that June day in 1314 when by superior strategy he led the English cavalry into a trap, and gained independence for Scotland. And in "The Twelve-Pound Look," one of Barrie's characters addresses another: "A young Scotsman of your ability, let loose upon the world with £300, what could he not do? It's almost appalling to think of; especially if he went among the English." Sir James ought to know; he hasna done sae badly himsel' amang the folk in Lunnon, d'ye ken?

An anecdote is told of an Edinburgh merchant who went to London to extend his business connections with firms of prominence. Upon his return his friends gathered to congratulate him upon his obvious great success. "How did you get along with Englishmen?" they inquired. "I didna meet any," he answered. "I only dealt with the heads of concerns."

The Home Rule for Scotland movement we hear about must be just a bit of that famous dry humor which is the birthright of every Scot. It's a sort of camouflage behind which lies the kindly wish not to press unduly home this conqueror stuff on their good friends who live below the Tweed.

New-Deal Textbook

Book News of the Day

IF YOU do not entirely understand the New Deal, and even have a considerable mistrust of it, or get hot under the collar when the subject is mentioned, you will find a great deal of light in THE NEW AMERICA, by the late Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland (New York: Macmillan. $2.50).

Sir Arthur was a prominent member of several Conservative governments in Great Britain. He is an able and objective economist, and his conservative views are of advantage in viewing the American scene. For Sir Arthur finds a great deal to compliment in the American experiment. He even says: "Recent proposals . . . have been criticized in the United States as being socialistic. In England some of them, at any rate, would be regarded as embodying principles long accepted and adapted to meet the new conditions of a later day."

Sir Arthur's book is almost a textbook of the first two years of the Roosevelt experiment, and better than any book by an American writer that this reviewer has seen because it is far less partial. The zealous support of an Ernest Lindley or the bitter attack of a Frank Kent is absent. Instead, with judicial analysis, this British official weighs each venture and strikes a balance.

On the whole the balance is favorable. Sir Arthur concludes: "Is America going to recover? The answer has already been given. America is bound to recover." He warns that the rate of progress will depend upon conflicts, such as that between recovery and reform, but he urges the passage of various measures of social insurance.

Like other Englishmen, Sir Arthur could not understand why the housing program had not been devised sooner in the United States, nor pushed faster. He was apparently not fully informed about the genus "real-estate-shark," or the halting process of eminent domain, or the barrier of the "due-process" clause in the Constitution. These difficulties, which in England were cut like a Gordian knot, have tied the hands of the American housing reformers.

Sir Arthur says not a word about the Constitution, nor about imperiled human liberty in the United States. He did not discover any such peril. But possibly he was under the spell of the famous Rooseveltian charm, for he is so indiscreet as to remark:

"The present President pursues his program of Reform and Recovery with a courage so abounding that it is impossible, mistakes or errors notwithstanding, not to hope that Fate will give him her favor and grant his venture good success."

Pretty good for a Tory! E. D. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

There Must Be Something to It

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is the ancient and somewhat trite saying to the effect that blown straws show the direction of the wind. It is true, of course, and we have accepted the implied simile and observe currents of public opinion that we may better judge the direction of the changing currents and tides of the times. Have we ever considered the important fact that these indicators, or barometers, or whatever they may be are never static? They are like the weather vanes atop the steeple, or the rudder of a sailing vessel. In the prairie country of the Middle West, particularly in those days before the advent of the electric motor or the gasoline-driven engine, the farms were equipped with windmills which furnished power for pumping water and sometimes for operating churns, ensilage cutters and corn shellers.

It is related that one farmer who had erected two large windmills, one at the house and one at the barn a short distance away, was sometimes unable to operate either of the mills, owing to the lack of motive power. It was discovered by a neighbor that one of the mills had been taken down. Inquiring as to the reason why, the owner explained that there wasn't wind enough for both. That season must have been one of some local and perhaps unrecorded depression. There is plenty of stir all about us when something is doing, as at present, when the atmosphere, and even the stratosphere seem to be filled with the electrified currents of thought, the surest indication of purposeful action prompted by unselfish initiative.

I have been interested to appraise, though at a distance, the composite testimony offered by two or three groups of newspaper editors and workers in annual gatherings just now being held. The effort has been made to allow liberally for whatever political or partisan prejudice may remain in the consciousness of the average American newspaperman, be he editor, publisher or commentator. At least a modicum of this prejudice does remain. There is no doubt of this. The leopard and the zebra cling persistently, though perhaps not obstinately or ignorantly, to their spots and stripes.

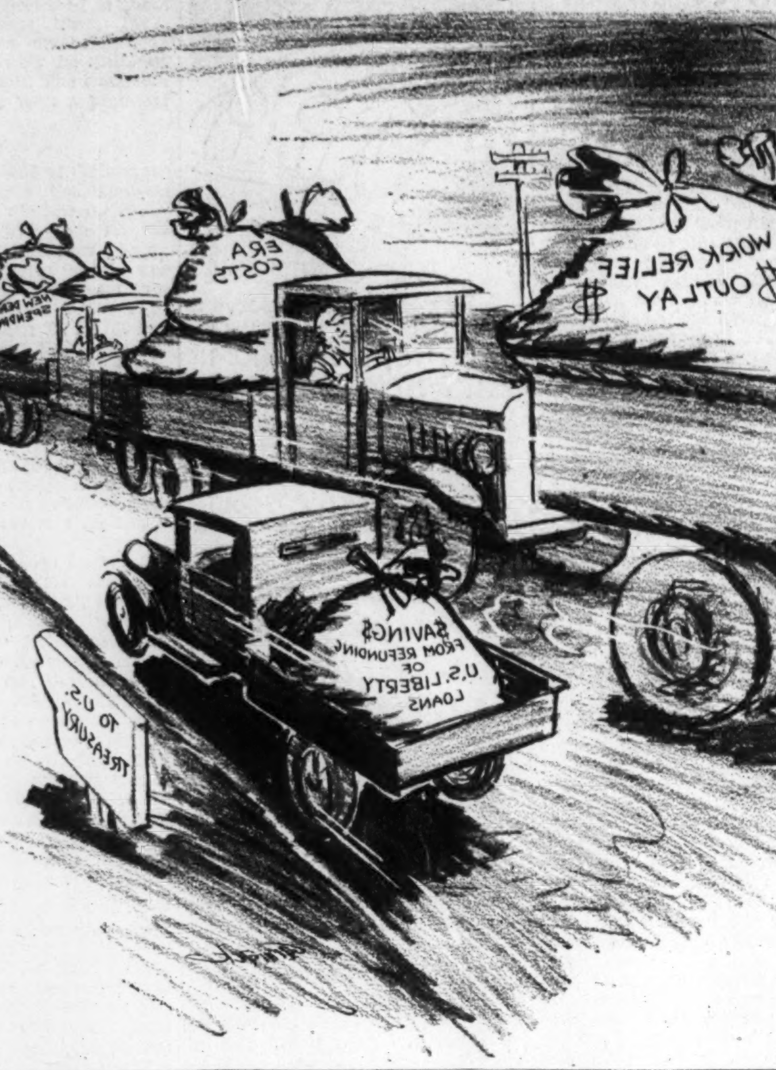
But I doubt if there has ever been a time in the history of American journalism when there was so marked a lack of partisan prejudice in the press as at present. It would not be true to say that with one accord the directors of newspaper policies have agreed that we are much more than well started on the road to economic recovery. But the straws in the wind indicate unmistakably and unfailingly that there is something to all the talk about returning prosperity. And it may be said in passing that many publishers and proprietors of newspapers have, at first hand, observed the convincing evidences which prove to them the folly of forever decrying what they had regarded as the unwisdom of some plan, or theory, or experiment which they may have regarded as having been devised in violation of precedent and in opposition to the tenets of some political party or bloc.

Of course it cannot be denied that the experiences of the people of this and nearly every other country during the last five or six years have been trying and often discouraging. Fortunes have been depleted or entirely dissipated. Poverty has stalked unchallenged and has sometimes been too patiently endured in homes and communities. The burden imposed upon the more fortunate and prosperous has been heavy when appraised collectively. It is never too heavy individually when it is borne cheerfully and ungrudgingly.

But this thing we call poverty is an intangible and sometimes a curiously evasive thing. I searched for it in many states west of the Alleghanies and the Ohio River a few months ago. Time and again, in answer to inquiries, the statement was made that it could be found in all its disagreeable nakedness in the next county or in the next state. It was never where the investigator sought and expected to find it.

Poverty, discouragement, voluntary and enforced idleness, all have received far too much publicity and free advertising in this broad land of ours during recent months and years. Some among the newspaper publishers, editors and managers now meeting to discuss their problems have contributed, quite unwisely, to this defeatist campaign. From a distance there are seen straws which indicate a more hopeful and propitious direction of the wind. It may be discovered that, after all, there is something in this talk of restored and returning good times.

Not Altogether a One-Way Street



Flying With the Dust Storm

THE plane drives westward through smooth night air. A bright moon and stars light the countryside 5000 feet below. Now a giant circle of lighted pins climbs up over the horizon. It is Greenville, Texas. We pass to the south of it.

At Dallas the wind is blowing hard, and also at Fort Worth. But when the sleeper plane rises for the overnight flight to Los Angeles a haze has come across the moon. At Abilene and at Big Spring the plane makes regular stops. The next port is El Paso, 287 miles across the state and more than an hour's flight. But only a half hour later the great Condor ship lands again—where? One is too sleepy to try to find out. . . . And then—amazingly—it is daylight and here is the plane still on the ground.

A mechanic in coveralls walks across the field, and then the co-pilot of the plane appears, headed in the same direction.

"They've just radioed that the other ship will leave El Paso in a few minutes," he says softly to someone, "and we'll probably be cleared in a little while."

It seems we are in Big Spring again, or rather, at its airport. The field is flat and sandy. White dust hangs thickly in the air. The early sun makes only a faint impression. At one side of the field is a hangar, the "sleeve" atop it limp. Over there is a small frame building, more or less white, housing a radio station, a small waiting room, a kitchen and sleeping quarters for the staff.

It is chilly and an iron stove in the waiting room diffuses a welcome warmth. The stewardess from the plane is busy preparing orange juice and hot drinks.

"We left here for El Paso last night," she explains, "but the visibility got so bad that the pilot turned back to wait for daylight. We ought to be cleared in a little while. The wind has quieted and the dust is settling."

Now we are rising. The air is smoky with dust, but we fly low enough to see the earth. There are some plowed fields, but how dry they look! There are dried lake beds and the winding beds of rivers and streams—white and dry. A cloudburst would convert them into raging torrents in an hour. There is an oil town, with oil storage tanks standing like ventilators for some underground city. A short distance beyond the ranks of tanks sprawls the town, a collection of drab buildings set as if by mistake on an apparently limitless extent of tan sand, fading away on every side in a haze.

Now the plane is flying higher. Here overhead is beautiful blue sky, as cerulean and cloudless as in midocean, with a bright sun casting a cheerful light into the plane. But below—dust! There is no earth in view, only yellow-gray mist, which is dust, and a glorious sky above.

The stewardess asks for breakfast orders, which are radioed ahead to El Paso, where they will be waiting on the table. Soon we approach this city in the far corner of Texas, on the Mexican border.

"Fix your belts," the stewardess directs. "We are flying entirely by instrument."

"You have just passed over the airport," the El Paso ground station radioes. They have heard the plane, but have not seen it. They tell the pilots in the plane the wind direction and give full instructions for landing, which is accomplished with apparent ease and smoothness. Once the plane is low enough the airport is discernible.

The air is stifling in El Paso. Dust gets in one's eyes, one breathes it, it is between the teeth, in the food. Everyone welcomes departure, including the new stewardess, who joins the plane here.

El Paso is 4000 feet above sea level. We go up to 7000 feet, to 10,000 feet, to 12,000 feet and speed on west, again in the sunshine, but with billowing banks of dust below us. So on until at last mountain tops appear, rising sharply from the dust clouds. We have crossed virtually all of New Mexico with little more than an occasional glimpse of the earth, and then of an earth too dry. But now we are in a clearing atmosphere, and the sun on the haze turns it a delicate violet at the horizon. In a half hour the plane lands at Douglas, Ariz., and there the air at last is clear.

This, then, is how the dust storm looked from the air—just a gray or yellow mist, thick as any cloud. The papers which we read aloft told of what it was doing to crops and to housekeepers' dispositions. It told of how, mixed with a freezing drizzle, it formed a sort of muddy snow, which farmers term "smust." Jokesters call the dust "Vitamin K."

So, in the face of unpleasantness and even disaster, the very heart of America shows samples of that courage which has enabled earlier generations to carve a nation out of wilderness, a courage which will enable the present generation to overcome current difficulties. R. W. D.

The Wide Horizon

Censorship

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

IS THERE in Great Britain, as well as in some other European countries a trend away from fredom of thought and expression? This question has been raised partly by the recent suggestion that many "educational" films not as yet subject to the supervision of the British Board of Film Censors should henceforward be brought under that supervision. This proposal has alarmed some societies which make it their business to keep a sharp lookout on all activities which, in their opinion, tend toward the restriction of freedom.

It may be thought, especially in some other countries, that their alarm is somewhat easily aroused. The films concerned are not very large in number, nor, perhaps, particularly important in content. But in England, probably more than anywhere else in the world it is true that the kicking of a stone may start an avalanche. In the early days of the cinema, for example, the risk of fire was considerable, and regulations were made to minimize this danger. Out of those regulations, and from nowhere else, has sprung the British Board of Film Censors, a most unexpected phenomenon which no one could have foreseen originally.

Moreover, there are other matters beside the proposed censorship of these educational films. A local municipal council has suggested that there should be a censorship of novels, and the idea has been favorably received by, among others, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, of Birmingham University. More lately still, several other councils have approved the proposal. And not long ago, a deputation, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and representing many important organizations, including the National Union of Women Teachers, asked the Prime Minister to set up a committee of inquiry into the working of the present cinema censorship regulations of commercial films, with a view to strengthening them.

Opinion on the merits of these developments in Britain is divided. Broadly speaking, there are three main classes of belief. There are those who hold that it is more important for thought to be untrammeled than right; those who hold that it is more important for thought to be right than untrammeled; and those who hold that it can never be right unless it is untrammeled.

It is generally agreed that the question of film censorship in Britain is in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the first place, there are two sets of censors, each entirely independent of the other. The first is the British Board of Film Censors, which, in spite of its imposing name, and the certificate shown before the beginning of most of the films exhibited in the British Isles, is not an official body at all. It is merely a trade organization, whose opinion as to the suitability or unsuitability of films for public exhibition has no binding authority of any kind whatsoever. The second censor is the local municipal councils, which can prevent the showing in their own areas of a film licensed by the board, and also license a film banned by the board. Though the local authorities usually accept the board's ruling, they sometimes ignore it, as in the case of "The King of Kings," which was widely exhibited in Great Britain although the board had refused it a license.

Furthermore, such jurisdiction as the board does possess is of a rather anomalous nature. Its right to issue or withhold certificates extends only to inflammable films. Any picture made on noninflammable material is outside the board's purview altogether.

In view of these things, it is contended that the question of censorship should be placed upon a national basis, and a government censorship be substituted for those at present in force.

To charges of government inefficiency it is replied that of late years the stage censorship has worked in a highly satisfactory manner, and has certainly not withheld from the public notice any play of outstanding quality. For when a couple of years ago a society was started for the express purpose of privately presenting notable plays banned by the Lord Chamberlain, it had to close down quickly from sheer lack of material.

At the same time, many people base themselves (though they may not actually be aware of the fact) upon the attitude taken up 300 years ago by John Milton. They contend that it is not good that people should always be carefully shielded from the possibility of making mistakes. But, if it comes to a battle of authorities, the example of Plato (surely a bold enough thinker) is called on the other side, for Plato actually proposed a censorship of poetry.

Some weight is attached to the circumstance that the fact the English press is uncensored has long been one of its proudest boasts.

Perhaps the most widespread feeling on the question of censorship is to the effect that the intensity of censorship should vary inversely with the degree of education, culture, intelligence and experience of those whom the censorship is designed to protect. In this way, a more vigorous censorship of plays than of serious books is defended, and a more vigorous censorship of films than of plays. But in any case most people agree that, whatever censorship exists, it should be a self-consistent and logical institution.

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Gigantic Relief Takes Form

French Vets to Meet German

Chicago Sees Trains Step Up

Moscow Subway Yields a Seat

Youth Crowds Philadelphia

Persistence Wins Persimmons

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT names Frank C. Walker director of the National Emergency Council and plans the drive to put 3,500,000 unemployed to work. All applications for projects under the $4,800,000,000 fund will clear through Mr. Walker, being passed on by a board the President himself may head. A rural re-settlement agency run by Under Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell will move families and entire communities to places of better opportunity. The job-making undertaking involves work under 200 classifications and in eight general classes. Sixty Government agencies will have a hand. Every step in this largest relief project ever undertaken is of absorbing interest—How well will the richest nation, with legal liberty given to go ahead, meet the basic needs of multitudes?

¶ France's National Union of Combatants votes to discuss the cause of peace with veterans of other countries. The Le Tourquet convention warns that these efforts will be wrecked if Germany adopts a policy of "prestige beyond reason"; but French veterans do actually and seriously prepare to talk out the intercountry differences with the German vets they faced in the trenches. Reichsführer Hitler and Foreign Minister Laval take notice—Here's a contact promising more wholesome doing in a day than diplomatic dickering could pile up in a month.

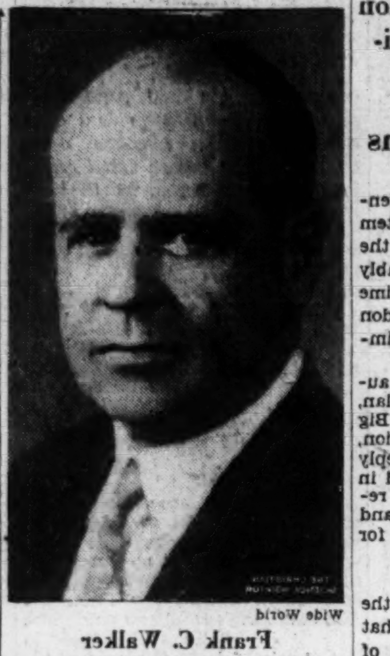
¶ Chicago, from which many railroads radiate, sees schedules go skeltering as trains steam up to keep in the travel procession. The Burlington's two streamlined Zephyrs hum along the 431 miles to St. Paul in 350 minutes on nonstop runs, and the ...

Move to Remake Rural America Started by U. S.

Entire Communities to Be Transplanted Under Works Program

Government Enters Three New Fields

Tugwell to Head 'Make-Over' Division—Walker to Handle Applications



Wide World

Frank C. Walker

To Head National Emergency Council, a Clearing House for Work Relief Fund Applications

Profit Abuses Are Blamed For Causing Crime

Dr. Glueck Bases Solution on Purging of Competitive System

Would Spread Gains

Dever Declared Failing in Duty

More N. E. Industries Sought

Ely Declines Curley Invitation

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Saltonstall—Dever Taken To Task on Land Inquiry

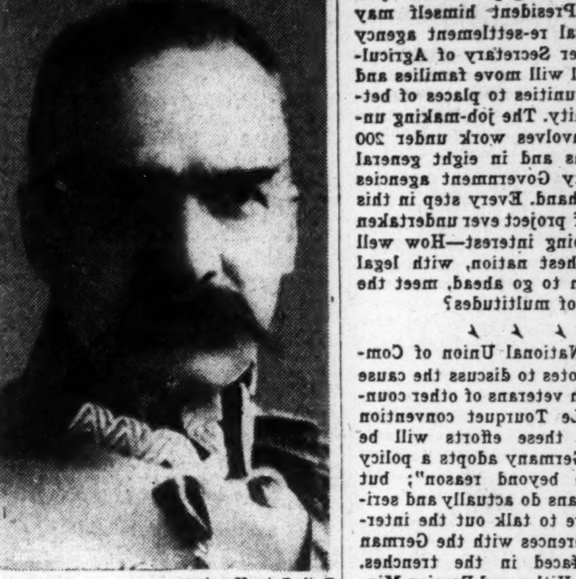
Council—Loss of 240,000 New England Jobs Noted

Wallace Denies Hostility To New England

Letter to Council Says His Bowdoin Speech Was Misinterpreted

Defends AAA Policy

Poland's Rulers



Both Cuts: Keystone

Prof. Ignacy Moscicki

President of the Republic of Poland

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski

Who Is Known as the Nation's Real Chief

French Maintain There's No Rift On Soviet Accord

But What Happens to Locarno Is Question Which Still Needs Answering

U. S. Judge Urges That Capitalism Clean Its House

Says Abuse Opened Door to Quacks With 'Cures' That Are Dangerous

Blackshirt Wave Flows to Africa In Five Divisions

Semi-Anarchy Reported in Northern Ethiopia, With Addis Ababa Inactive

New Constitution Governs Poles As President Signs

Document Held Comparable With U. S. Document; Elections Coming

Earn-While-They-Learn Plan Gets Start in Forty States

Chemists Offer Industry's Aid In United Drive for Recovery

Florence Nightingale's Voice Heard from Old Wax Cylinder

Security

The seventh article in the Monitor's "Search for Social Security" series appears tomorrow.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 24, 1935

Dever Declared Failing in Duty

More N. E. Industries Sought

Ely Declines Curley Invitation

(Continued from Page 1)

which need new lines to replace those for which demand is dwindling.

Ely—Curley Invitation To Hultman Hearing Declined

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely sent his "regrets" to Gov. James M. Curley today. The previous Chief Executive declined an invitation to attend the ouster proceedings against Eugene C. Hultman, metropolitan district commissioner, whose actions while he was Police Commissioner are under gubernatorial fire.

Many observers predicted a word clash between Governor Curley and Mr. Ely should they both meet within the confines of Gardner Auditorium in the State House. It is believed that the former Chief Executive doesn't approve of the present attempt to oust the man he appointed to office.

His refusal to attend the proceedings was sent to John P. Feeney, counsel for Governor Curley.

Traffic—ERA Records Plenty of Violations

"Whew," gasped Boston today, reading the last ERA traffic research report, which reveals by actual count that one out of every 10 motorists crossing the intersection of Boylston and Tremont streets breaks the law.

During the day a total of 22,402 cars entered the intersection. Of these 181 violated the red light signal by entering the crossing against it; 1012 entered it during the red and amber pedestrian crossing period; 24 made early starts when the light changed, and 907 overran the stop line. This makes a total of 2124 violations, or nearly one in 10. Peak hour for violations was between 3 and 4 p. m.

Pedestrians didn't do so well, either. A total of 73,972 crossed the intersection. Of this number, 23,993—one out of every three—used it with the light facing them being green; 13,002—one out of six—with the light red; and 36,977—one in two—with the correct red and amber light.

Dever—He Refuses to Take Up Tunnel Land Inquiry

Paul A. Dever, attorney general, fielded the tunnel land taking investigation ball popped out to him yesterday and shot it back to the home plate today with all the speed of a Red Sox pitcher.

He point blank refused to have any part in the House Rules Committee suggestion that he take up the probe of what happened to the profits reputedly made by certain individuals through dealings in East Boston tunnel land takings. He gave four reasons for refusing:

1. Lack of power of the rules committee majority to ask for the investigation.

2. Inadequate financial resources at his command.

3. Lack of authority to make a genuine investigation. (He said he could not command witnesses to appear.)

4. Refusal to be a party to any attempted evasion by the committee to perform its clear duty.

Mr. Dever, in a letter to the Speaker of the House, indicated his view that the rules committee should simply advise the Legislature whether the evidence obtained is sufficient to warrant a full legislative investigation. If the evidence is adequate, the Legislature, in Mr. Dever's opinion, is the body that should appropriate funds for the purpose and proceed with the probe.

Strawberries—Prices Drop as Source Changes

Delicious, big, red strawberries were making their spring bow in more plenteous array on Boston tables today as the source changed from higher-priced Florida berries to the less-expensive North Carolina and Louisiana varieties. The Klondikes brought from 14 to 16 cents a quart on the wholesale market. At retail they brought 25 cents—still high.

The advancing season will bring berries from Mississippi and other points nearer New England, with consequent lower prices.

Races—Suffolk Downs Work Gets Under Way

Workmen appeared on the tin-can wastes of East Boston at the end of the Wadsworth car line today and leaned on their shovels contemplating just how they were going to transform the former dump into something worthy the grandiose title of "Suffolk Downs."

Apparently the last barrier in the way of East Boston horse racing is down. The Supreme Judicial Court has ruled in favor of granting the license. Work on the track is under way. Further, Governor Curley now anticipates raising the legal limit of days for racing from 70 to 100, thus permitting establishment of another track in the State, probably at Springfield.

Police—Newton Wages A Drive on Motorists

Newton police are waging a three-point drive affecting motorists. Speeding, jumping red lights, and improper headlight and taillight equipment are the points under attack. Several score arrests have been made, it was learned today.

The 30-mile-an-hour limit is being enforced on the Worcester turnpike as well as other places, according to Newton Police Chief Michael T. Hughes.

Watches—Waltham Wants Swiss Imports Restricted

The altruism of bringing prosperity to other nations may be all right in its place, Waltham residents are agreed, but when it starts to impinge on their famous watch-making industry it isn't in the right place. Through Governor Curley they have appealed to the National Administration for continuance of the tariff protection against cheap Swiss imports. Detailed memorandum was furnished President Roosevelt indicating that 1934 importations of Swiss watch movements were 110 per cent above 1933 incoming shipments. Imports for the first two months of this year ran 594 per cent above shipments for the same two months of last year.

Cleaning—Dowling Ready To Assign Relief Recipients

John C. L. Dowling, Boston's executive director of its public welfare department, turned advertising copy writer today. He was turning a winning eye and persuasive pen on all the jobs of spring cleaning he hopes Hub housewives have waiting for his relief recipient cohorts.

"Spring cleaners, attention," read Mr. Dowling's finished effort. "Let our skilled, hard-working men and women get rid of winter dirt in your home. No job too small; none too big. When you are ready to clean just call Capitol 8320. We aim to please."

Already 25 men and women have been taken off relief rolls by the upturn in spring cleaning employment, and Mr. Dowling says that is just a starter.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS (Shubert). "The White Guard," drama by Michel Bulgakov. In Russian. 8:30.

"SOMETHING G A Y" (Plymouth). New comedy with Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Maybe It's Love," 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. "After Office Hours."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni as a striking coal miner in "Black Fury." Fenway, 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Paramount, 10:26 a. m., 1:11, 3:56, 6:41, 9:26. "Night at the Ritz," farce about chef who could not cook.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Educational shorts and colored cartoon.

KEITH'S—Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40." 10 a. m., 12, 1:57, 4:01, 6:05, 8:02, 10:07.

ORPHEUM — "Naughty Marietta" with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, and Victor Herbert's music, 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:35, 9:40. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Reckless." Backstage and race course story with Jean Harlow and William Powell. 12:10, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—Ruby Keeler in "Go Into Your Dance," with Al Jolson. Another backstage story. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Stage: "Schlepperman" of the Jack Benny radio programs.

MODERN—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "The Wedding Night."

UPTOWN—"The Wedding Night." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Gold Diggers of 1935!"

BOSTON — "Transient Lady." 10:05 a. m., 12:34, 3:03, 5:32, 8:01, 10:25. Stage: "Folies Bergere."

TREMONT—"The Age of Innocence," and "Dangerous Corner." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"Here Is My Heart." 1, 4, 6:47, 9:45. "Murder on a Honeymoon."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Wedding Night." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "The Great Hotel Murder."

UNIVERSITY — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Animal Kingdom."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Bride of Samoa"; "Zeeland," color travelogue; Merrie Melody cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—Junior High School, Norwood. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Greenwood Church Community House, 386 Washington Street, Dorchester. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Baker Congregational Church, Saratoga Street, East Boston. 8

Other Events

CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION — "Inflation Versus Deflation on the Road to Recovery." Address by J. Harry Tregoe. Chamber of Commerce, Room 1, 13th floor, 7.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Congressman Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan speaks after dinner in his honor at 6:30.

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Free illustrated lecture by Ralph Adams Cram: "The Building of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine." 16 Somerset Street. 8.

Y. W. C. A. WORKSHOP GUILD—Three one-act plays. 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

WEST END COMMUNITY THEATER—"Pygmalion and Galatea." ERA orchestra. 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"Pine-Tree Inn." ERA orchestra. Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Streets, Allston. 8.

ITALIAN ERA CIVIC THEATER—"La Cieca di Sorrento." ERA orchestra. 60 Charter Street. 8.

Tomorrow

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP — "Toward the Dark Ages." Lecture in series on "The Early Christian Church." Longwood Towers. 5

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Tapestries, 11 a. m.

BOSTON TEACHERS' CLUB—Annual meeting and entertainment. Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues. 4:15.

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Mother's Day
CALIFORNIA DATES
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3-pound box, postpaid, $2
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NEW YORK

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1510kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail-Bag"..	Baseball game.....	School Com. talk..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club......	Yankee Singers...	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk......	Evening Tattler;	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Jimmie Allen"......	feature; news....	Features; scores...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features......	"Lum and Abner".	Minute Men talk..	"Poetic Strings":
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Little Revue"...	"Musical Moments"	concert orch......
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Grenadiers Quartet..	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.......
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Easy Aces"......	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Kemp Orchestra; com-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature...	Recital; music....
8:15	edians; soloist......	ily," dramatic sk.	Edwin C. Hill....	Educational talk..
8:30	"House of Glass":	"Pageant of Prog-	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	ress"; music.....	ties; soloists; or...	dramatic sketch...
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	"Melody Limited".	Fisher Orchestra..
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night; Fred Allen;	Stevens Harmonies	Dramatic sketch..
9:30	Thomas; orchestra...	soloists; players	Burns and Allen,	Soloists; orchestra.
9:45	Evening Journal......	and orchestra....	comedy; orchestra	News Service......
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Veterans talk....
10:15	Grace Hayes, songs..	Orch.; R Cortez.	ist; chorus; orch.	Stevens Orch.....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Chemical industries
10:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra....	Musical Rhymester	anniver. period..
11:00	Reports; Hughie Bar-	Forecasts; sports..	News Service......	Talk; Claude Hop-
11:15	rett's Orch..........	NBC vocalist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	kins's Orchestra..
11:30	Dramatic sketch by	Disabled Veterans'	Fred Berrens and	Scott Fisher and
11:45	local studio.........	program; talks...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra......

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective," Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: vocal and instrumental recital.
3:00 WNAC, Red-Sox-New York baseball game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WAAB, "Why I Turned to the American Friends Service With My Radio Funds," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office": talk, Gov. James M. Curley.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, commentator.
8:00 WBZ, "The Ballet of Light": musical and dramatic historical program.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Judith Anderson; Ann Sothern; Dresden Boys' Choir; Tom Howard and George Shelton; Stewart Sisters; Cohen Canyon Hillbillies.
8:15 WNAC, "Romance": readings by Davis Ross; Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "What Everyone Should Know About the Law," Bessie N. Page.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West; soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour; Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:30 WBZ, Angell Mercado and his Mexican Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Kay Thompson; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings": concert orchestra from Toronto.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; quartet.
10:30 WNAC, Heidt's Brigadiers; orchestra and soloists.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "The Land Problem," speakers.
11:15 WBZ, Interview, Grover Loening, founder, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, William Lundell.

Professor Gets Insurance Post

Prof. Francis DeCelles, professor of insurance at Boston College, today became State Commissioner of Insurance, succeeding Merton L. Brown, when the Executive Council confirmed his appointment by Governor Curley, and he was sworn in by the Governor.

The Rev. Dr. Morris Peterson, pastor of a Worcester Swedish church, was rejected today as state commissioner of correction by a 5-to-4 vote of the Executive Council.

Crusaders Move Into New England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24—The Crusaders, militant organization campaigning on behalf of theories of national, state and local government to which they adhere, have moved into New England, with temporary regional headquarters in New Haven, Conn., it was announced today.

Local units will be organized in Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Lynn, Providence, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury and other cities and towns. The campaign, the announcement said, will deal especially with those issues "which affect rights, liberties, employment, taxation and business."

Rowe B. Metcalf of Greenwich, Conn., president of the Crusaders of New England, said the organization was "nonpartisan, nonpolitical and fundamentally American," standing for "the preservation of constitutional rights, personal liberties, the rights of business and economy and sound policies in government."

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State in Hartford yesterday, the announcement said. This places a division of the Crusaders in every State in the Union, it added.

State Police Officers' Term Cut to Two Years

The iron-clad protection of civil service laws will not be afforded the State police this year. The Massachusetts Senate yesterday killed a State police civil service measure by a vote of 20 to 14, as a result of which officers of the State police must re-enlist every two years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Briefs

Howard Davis of New York City, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Col. Robert M. McCormick of Chicago, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, will deliver commemorative addresses at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, May 18, in honor of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Colby alumnus and martyr to the rights of a free press, Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby, announced today, according to the Associated Press.

The Melrose, Mass., tax rate for 1935 was fixed at $36, an advance of $3 over 1934, Fred W. Patten, chairman of the board of assessors, announced yesterday.

All branches of the New England industry gathered today in Boston in a "More Business Convention" called by the Metropolitan League of Boston at the Boston City Club.

New England hotel men today began registering for their four-day eleventh annual convention which is being held in the Hotel Statler in Boston.

The contract to supply the city of Boston with milk for six months was awarded to the United Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association, Inc. According to Mayor Mansfield the United Farmers' bid is $17,000 less than the amount the city could buy creamery supplies from other dealers.

Despite a desperate attempt by Senator Thomas M. Burke to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill providing for a study relative to abolition of county government in Massachusetts, the Senate yesterday voted to accept the committee report.

Hicks Wins Art Prize With Breck Portrait

William Leavens & Co., Inc., of Boston, announced today the results of the popular balloting on paintings by junior members of the Boston Art Club which they exhibited during Art Week.

First prize goes to Philip Truman Hicks for a portrait of Robert Evans Breck; second prize to C. Albert Carbone for an oil composition entitled, "In the Studio," and third prize to Barbara Sears for her painting, "Breakfast."

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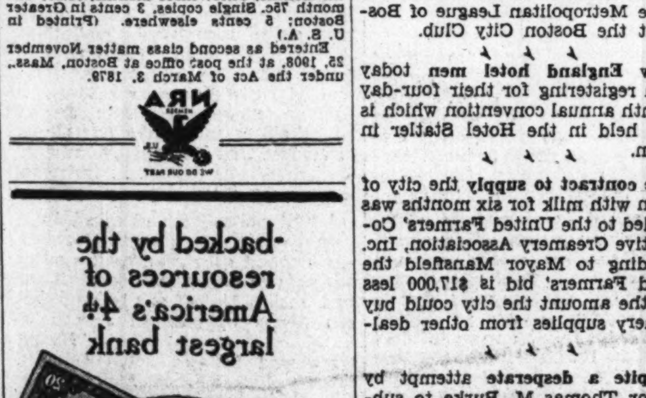

BANK of AMERICA
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
(California)
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Profit Abuses Are Blamed For Causing Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

dictatorship as "surrendering all that makes for value in living for the sake of a few specific privileges.

"What will it profit us?" he asked. "If we gain some improvement in our economic life and some decrease in crime when we must pay for them with the loss of freedom of thought, speech, worship and action?"

Dr. Glueck did not agree with those who insist that the amelioration of the conditions of potential delinquents and criminals cannot be brought about without an entirely new economic order. But he admitted that the standards of conduct demanded by the criminal law are too high as long as the specters of poverty and industrial insecurity hover before millions of people constantly."

Today, Dr. Glueck declared, there are approximately 18,000,000 people dependent upon relief for the barest necessities of life, suffering not only from physical want but from want of most of the avenues for self-expression and achievement which make life worth while.

Of these, about 7,400,000 are children under the age of 16 years and 1,800,000 between the ages of 16 and 21, he said.

"Millions of other youths are entering upon the period of manhood without jobs or prospects, and tens of thousands of young people are escaping from intolerable conditions at home and leading a nomadic existence or receiving care in transient shelters or camps.

"The wonder is not that crime challenges our attention, but rather that the vast majority of boys and girls, men and women are so law-abiding. It is impossible to predict, however, the extent to which the damage suffered during these depression years will yield a future harvest of social inadequacy, vagrancy, and criminality."

"Further damage can be prevented," he concluded, "through the suppression of economic cannibalism."

Crime Analyst

© Bachrach

Dr. Sheldon Glueck

Professor of Criminal Law at Harvard University

Greylock Mill Workers Decline Wage Reduction

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 24 (AP)—Officials of the United Textile Workers of America yesterday announced 500 employees of the Greylock Mills here had declined to take a wage reduction of approximately 10 per cent.

It was indicated previously that the mills, closed for the past two weeks, would be reopened on a full-time basis if the reduction were accepted. Officials here declined to comment on the announcement.

Union leaders said "they did not believe it would be a living wage" if they accepted the reductions on a graduated scale.

The Greylock Mills were closed recently when the management announced they could no longer operate because of the "processing tax and Japanese importations."

Whistling Buoy Broken From Moorings Drifts to Sea and Tricks Sailors

A runaway buoy played tricks on mariners today. Some 791 miles east of Boston, ships' officers heard the sound of a whistling buoy. Skippers pricked up their ears and peered into the foggy murk, wondering if they were miles off their course without knowing it. Then a certain vessel located the source of the trouble, which was a large, black, whistling buoy, classified by fishermen as a "groaner": The buoy uttered its call as regularly as if it were serving at its appointed station and were warning mariners to keep away from submerged rocks.

It was found to have broken away from its moorings somewhere on the American coast and to have started on a vacation at sea. The ice patrol cutter, Mendota, was notified by radio, and federal officials ashore were quickly put on the trail of the truant.

It is seldom that one of these "groaners" gets so far to sea and still continues to function.

Truck Drivers At Springfield End Their Strike

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24 (AP)—The strike of union truck drivers called by the Springfield local Sunday night was ended officially at noon today when 18 truck operators, representing virtually all of the concerns with whom the union deals, signed the new wage agreement presented by the union.

Settlement of the strike in the Springfield area was formally announced by Benjamin E. Naylor, business agent for local 404 of the Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers Union. Mr. Naylor emphasized that positively no guarantee is given for operation of trucks through Connecticut and into New York State and that the settlement effected by this noon's agreement applies only to the operation in Massachusetts of those trucking companies which signed the wage agreement.

Representatives of the major transportation companies attending the conference, at which the agreement was reached immediately, notified their terminals in this city and loads which had been held since midnight Sunday began to roll at noon where their destinations did not involve passage through Connecticut or New York State.

The agreement reached here was expected to be honored at all points in Massachusetts by the members of other truck drivers' unions, Naylor said. Operators signing the agreement were instructed that no stickers would be issued but that drivers should make known the Springfield agreement if they encountered any trouble on the road in Massachusetts and that if they were stopped, they should instruct pickets to telephone union headquarters here for confirmation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly overcast tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature in the middle 40's; light to gentle northwest winds.

All New England States: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds; weather mostly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	57	New Orleans.	66	80
Bermuda	66	72	New York....	58	64
Chicago	46	60	Norfolk	56	62
Denver	34	62	Philadelphia.	58	68
Helena	38	48	St. Louis....	58	76
Jacksonville..	72	78	St. Paul.....	54	54
Kansas City.	58	78	San Francisco	60	66
Los Angeles..	58	64	Washington..	52	64
Miami	80	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 24.
B—Maximum April 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:18 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday 3:33 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:05 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 69 degrees above zero; minimum 52 above.

THE COLLINGWOOD
A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
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MANHATTAN May 22; June 19
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QUALITY of unusual character. . . . Throughout its sturdy chassis and throughout its luxurious interior, trimly tailored in quality fabrics, the new La Salle is a tribute to fine car ideals. This is but natural . . . for it is designed and built by Cadillac.

The new La Salle is now on display at the salesrooms of your Cadillac-La Salle dealer. You are cordially invited to see it and to drive it . . . to judge its exceptional value for yourself.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Old Barns and Cow Pastures Play Part in New England Air Transport

Railroads adding flying service to their systems found conditions in north primitive so set to work to make the best of them. Cities and states take hold to make aerial service one of best in the U. S.

In thrusting an air line into northern New England the Boston & Maine and Central Vermont Railroads found they had to make several unusual compromises with old and new equipment.

To carry on a passenger, express and air-mail business in a region where there are very few facilities for aircraft, they had to reconvert old buildings into hangars, turn cow pastures into airports and otherwise give their message, even if it was only by the medium of planes cruising along overhead daily.

Already the New England course is lighted from Boston to Concord, N. H., and airport identification beacons installed. Eventually, it is hoped to light the entire course to Burlington. This would mean later mail closings in northern Vermont cities.

Quick Mail-Passenger Service

A business letter posted at the end of the day would be assured connection at Boston with planes for New York and consequently points farther west and southward. Similar passenger advantages would accrue. Radio direction will follow when traffic and mail warrant it. In the meantime, there has been an extensive campaign to improve existing airfields.

In Manchester, N. H., for instance, the airport is rapidly being built into a field as befits New Hampshire's largest city. A state work project has already enlarged the landing area of the field which is situated four miles southeast of the city on the Derry highway. A direct highway is being graded and a bridge constructed over a small stream to reduce ground surface travel time into the city proper. A combined hangar-airport office provides daytime facilities for servicing aircraft at present.

Woman Greets Pilots

At Concord, the state capital, the field has been enlarged but a harder surface will later be built upon the field. Pilots and passengers are greeted there by Mrs. Alice L. Marston, said to be the only woman air-mail dispatcher in the United States.

White River Junction's airport offers the most curious compromise between the old and new. The field is situated on a bluff along the Connecticut River south of the town and was formerly the location of the Vermont State Fair. The old administration office of the "nineties" architecture is today used as the air line's ticket office and waiting room. The old fair trotting track forms part of the airfield's runways and one of the stock sheds has been converted into a private hangar. Its former flagpole now sporting a windsock, the usual symbol of an airport.

Field Too Small at Present

The line at present does not land at the airport serving both Montpelier, Vermont's capital, and Barre, chief granite quarrying center. The Post Office Department has temporarily ruled no stops at the field principally because of its small size rather than the conditions of its runways. It is hoped to secure action from the Vermont Legislature which will perhaps make this field the model airport of the State.

In contrast to its unhurried tempo and manner of doing business, Burlington's municipal airport and administration office, situated at South Burlington, three miles east of the city on the shore of Lake Champlain, offer a sharp contrast to its citizens and fling a smart modern challenge in air transport equipment to any city of equal size in the United States. A crushed and tarred stone runway, "T" shaped, leads up to a small airport ticket office.

As a temporary port of entry into the United States from Canada, the visitor by air from the Canadian provinces is most surely bound to get a favorable first impression of the state of American air transport from Burlington's facilities.

While St. Albans has been advocated as a port of entry because it is nearer to the border, Burlington's superior position for comforts offered to the traveling public seems to make it a foregone conclusion that it will become one of the permanent ports of entry into the United States and its airfield and administration office have been built with the vision necessary for them to serve that role.

By a Staff Photographer

Northern New England Hears Drone of Airplanes

Upper Left—Administration Building on the Old Fair Grounds, White River Junction, Vt., Used as Waiting Room and Ticket Office at Airport. Upper Right—Interior View of Municipal Airport at Burlington, Vt. Lower Left—Plane at Municipal Airport, Burlington, Vt. Lower Right—Manchester (N. H.) Airport

Curley 'Advisers' Discuss Plans With Legislative Group

Teeming with ideas and proposals regarding pending legislation, the Governor's advisory committee yesterday sat with the Legislative committee on state administration to outline gubernatorial policies on several outstanding measures.

Governor Curley, at the close of the meeting, did not announce what ideas his advisory committee had unloaded. He said the discussion concerned measures all the way from that proposing a $3,000,000 war memorial to subsistence homesteads in the vicinity of Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River and New Bedford.

Crammed into the short session, also, were discussions of means to strengthen the Industrial Accident Board and the Bureau of Labor and Industries, by consolidation if necessary. A housing bill suitable to the State and its subdivisions and abolition of grade crossings also was discussed, as well as extension of the State House to provide room in which departments now housed in separate buildings could be located.

The Governor also announced that the State Planning Board and the advisory committee would confer further on these matters at a Thursday meeting in the Parker House. Governor Curley, who will be in Hartford attending a New England Governors' Conference on railroad matters, will leave an outline of his plans with the committee.

Maine Scans Town Meeting Plan

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Weekly Letter Runs From Baseball Tsar To Portland's Budget for Poor Relief

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 24—A new plan of town government for Sanford in York County, the proponent of which is Ronald Bridges of that town, is attracting much attention among lawmakers in Maine. The plan, if adopted and found successful, will likely be tried in some of the other large towns.

Briefly, the plan proposes that the town be divided into not less than five nor more than ten districts from which there shall be chosen town meeting members to be part of a body that shall have the power to perform all the functions of the town meeting except choosing officers, which are elected by ballot as now.

The plan is for a body of not more than 200 and not fewer than 175 town meeting members. The plan has been tried in Massachusetts since 1915, when it was adopted by the town of Brookline. The aim is to do away with the cumbersome large town meetings. Mr. Bridges is a brother of Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and is a graduate of Bowdoin and Harvard. He has been talked of as a possibility for Congress from the first Maine district. The people of Sanford will vote on the town government plan some time before July 1.

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Piscatorial devotees are "holding their horses" in the various cities waiting to invade the Pine Tree State. A record of the time of the ice leaving Moosehead Lake since 1843 shows a variation of about one month in the clearing time. Once in that period of nearly 100 years the ice did not go out until May 29, and this was in 1877. Nine times during the period the time was the last day or two in April and the remaining dates were in May. At Rangeley Lakes the ice-leaving time is about the same. The ice leaves Grand Lake four days earlier and the last place where winter yields to the climbing sun is at Fish River Lakes in northern Aroostook.

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It may sound somewhat spectacular, but Gov. Louis J. Brann, at the conclusion of his term, is being suggested for no less a post than that now held by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of organized baseball. It is pointed out that the Governor has excellent qualifications, is a real baseball fan and is a diplomat par excellence, as well as having a baseball player in his own family.

Of course Judge Landis is not through yet, and may not be for some time, but he is advancing in years. He has been criticized in many quarters for his so-called faux pas, when he ejected Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals from the World Series game last fall, after the St. Louis player's run-in with Owen, the Detroit third baseman. It just happens that Governor Brann is intimately acquainted with a coterie of big league magnates.

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In arranging for the annual budget for Maine's largest city, the size of poor relief looms. In the opinion of some taxpayers, an unfortunate viewpoint has been created that the Government owes everyone a living, the old aversion to "pauper relief" having largely disappeared. An inescapable aspect is that the Government means the taxpayer who doubtless in many cases is just as badly off as the person whom he may be helping to support. Five years ago the average monthly expenditure for poor relief in this city was under $5000; last year it was over $35,000 exclusive of federal aid. For the first three months of this year it exceeded $50,000 per month. At present no one can say how the Poor Department expenditures will be affected by the $4,880,000,000 Work Relief Bill. There has been included an item of $212,000 to cover all deficits in the Poor Department. With this $212,000 included, it would mean an increase in the tax rate of about $2.50 per thousand in addition to that due to decreased valuation.

The city valuation last year was $90,000,000 and that taken in Portland by the State was $105,000,000. If the city is successful in obtaining an abatement even though only for the amount based on the difference in the valuations, it would reduce this special budget item from $212,000 to $102,000. There is also one favorable though uncertain factor which is not mentioned in the estimates, viz., the profit from the sale of alcoholic beverages in the state liquor stores. The law now provides that this profit, after next June, is to be distributed as a credit on the state tax of all communities in the State in proportion to the amount of their state tax. Portland's share of this is estimated to be about $60,000 but probably no distribution of this profit will be made during this current year.

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The insistent demand for revival of the Port of Portland undoubtedly had led to a lot of recrimination in Canada as to whether the cost of supremacy of Canadian ports has not been excessive. The latest issue of the Financial Post, the leading Canadian financial organ, compiles figures showing that the sum total of Canadian National Railways deficits is in excess of $1,000,000,000. Nor are the railroads the only Canadian white elephants. There are the merchant marine vessels with their accumulated deficit of nearly $8,000,000. Canada is paying a huge price to "dry up" Portland and other American ports. It is wondered how long the Dominion taxpayers will stand it. And again, United States holders of Canadian railway and other bonds are paying a considerable portion of the tremendous cost of Dominion supremacy.

✓ ✓ ✓

Collection of a state poll tax from women, and diversion of present poll taxes on men from municipalities to the State, is favored by Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The funds would be used to finance a state old-age pension of $15 monthly for needy persons over 65. Mr. Smith estimates that $1,200,000 will be necessary to pay the annual costs of the state pension. Poll tax payments would bring in $1,350,000 annually, Mr. Smith judges, or $150,000 more than the state burden of pensions, on the $15 monthly basis. Mr. Smith suggests amusement taxes and a three quarters of a mill increase in the state property tax rate as other means of financing state pensions.

Williams President Assails Allegiance Bill

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 24 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, last night attacked the state measure that would require all teachers to take an oath of allegiance, branding it an "utterly pernicious" piece of legislation.

Dr. Dennett declared that the measure was designed not to make teachers refrain from advocating the overthrow of the Government, but to keep them from criticizing the policies of William Randolph Hearst and the American Legion. "If freedom of thought is stopped in educational institutions, the free press will end and with it the civil liberties of the individual," Dr. Dennett said.

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, April 25, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science and Art of Spiritual Living." The lecturer, Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Textiles and Potatoes Defended by Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 23 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann hastened back to Washington yesterday to recommend elimination of the processing tax and to seek aid for Maine's potato growers.

He had been here only 12 hours after his sudden return from a good will tour of seaboard states when he left for the nation's capital promising to give his views on the textile situation to President Roosevelt's fact-finding commission.

"We produce more textiles in America than we use. That makes it necessary, in my judgment, to immediately eliminate foreign competition in the cotton textile industry," said the Governor, adding "and the same is true of potatoes. These matters are important to the State, and I believe we cannot rest until they are properly determined," Governor Brann declared.

Massachusetts Loan

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler have bought from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts $4,000,000 one-year temporary loan notes dated April 25, 1935, due April 15, 1936, at .34.

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Cosmic Ray's Varying Strength In Different Parts of World Recorded in Detector Flights

Evidence Is Presented by Millikan and Neher to National Academy—Organization Pledged to Patriotic Aid in Government Planning

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—Conclusive evidence that cosmic rays are stronger in some parts of the world than in others was presented to the National Academy of Sciences today by Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Dr. H. Victor Neher of the California Institute of Technology.

At last year's annual academy meeting Dr. Millikan told of suspecting a "longitude effect" in cosmic rays. He subsequently sent self-recording electroscopes, cosmic ray detectors, on voyages between Los Angeles and Mollendo, Peru, and at the same time on an ocean trip around the world.

Returning to Californian laboratories following his promise to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in January that new discoveries would be announced soon, his recently collected data show that in going from the north temperate zone into the equatorial belt between Pacific ports, the decrease in the strength of cosmic rays is only 8 per cent, while an equivalent passage on the other side of the world showed a 12 per cent decrease.

Provide New Theories

While there has been no practical use discovered as yet for cosmic rays, except perhaps in a new kind of barometer which may extend the field of weather forecasting, yet these "subatomic bullets," as Dr. Millikan calls them, shot earthward by "bandits of interstellar space," provide as many new theories today as did the earlier electrical observations of Watt, Ohm, Faraday and Henry. These physical scientists noted "strange forces" active when wires and magnets were moved around, and they tried all sorts of combinations until the right ones were found, to induce an electric current from a magnetic field and then to reverse the process.

Today, cosmic rays are giving rise to new whys and wherefores of physical science which seem destined to fill the question boxes left empty when solutions were found one after another to—What is electricity?—What are X-Rays?—Why do electrons act the way they do in a vacuum tube?

Indications of Symmetry

"Another result of the sea-level surveys," Dr. Millikan told the academy, "is that there seems to be very nearly symmetry between the effects observed in the Northern Hemisphere and in the Southern. The results are not complete enough yet to make this symmetry a certainty. This report is rather one of progress, for the investigation is still under way.

"But a careful study of the longitude effect in the equatorial belt at high altitudes is even more important than at sea level, for out of it must come pretty definite and conclusive evidence of the existence or nonexistence of photonic radiations coming in from outside and producing in part the ionizing effects actually observed in our atmosphere."

Dr. Millikan refers here to conditions reported by Dr. Harland T. Stetson of Harvard and others, concerning the "ionosphere," a region of known electronic turbulence located above the stratosphere.

High altitude flights with accurate cosmic ray detectors are being made in Peru, and in the Asiatic area represented by the Philippines, Java and Singapore.

Will Meet at Virginia

Today's business meetings of the academy mark the end of this year's sessions. Members received for the first time their printed copies of the annual academy report for the fiscal year 1933-34 which was sent to John N. Garner, Vice-President of the United States, on Jan. 30, 1935. The next November meeting will be held at the University of Virginia.

Dr. W. W. Campbell, president of the academy, in calling particular attention to that part of the annual report dealing with the "Rôle of Science in National Planning," told members and guests at the annual dinner last night that "governments may count upon receiving the most dependable advice from institutions which are independent of political considerations and whose members have no material concern with the outcome of studies conducted for governments.

"Such a body is the National Academy of Sciences established in the middle year of our War Between the States, the year 1863, in which the United States Government, feeling the need for a definite and responsible organization of the scientists of the nation to which it could go at any time for information and advice on scientific subjects, incorporated and constituted the National Academy of Sciences by a special act of Congress.

Freedom From Politics

"I know of no other group of citizens of the republic who are so universally contented with their present lot as are the members of the Academy. They have been seeking the truth as represented by scientific facts and principles, and they have been fairly successful in their quests; otherwise they would not be members of the Academy.

"I regard it as essential to the welfare of the Academy, through the decades and centuries which lie before it, that the Academy be at all times completely free of political elements in its relationships."

In general, the latest report of the Academy requested by the National Planning Board, pointed out that any long-range planning program of local, national or international scope must count on research as a means of contributing toward the general improvement of the condition of mankind. "It would be unwise," the report counsels, "to develop great projects on the basis of specific data merely because they have long been accepted, when there is evidence that wholly new points of view may be developed by research."

Medals of Recognition

Following the presidential address by Dr. Campbell, four medals were awarded in recognition of outstanding work in the sciences. The Agassiz Medal was presented to Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Minister of Norway, to be delivered to Dr. Haakon Hasberg Gran of the University of Oslo, who was unable to be here in person. The medal was awarded in recognition of Dr. Gran's contributions to knowledge of the factors controlling organic production in the sea. His handbook of tiny marine plants, "Planktonic Diatoms," is well known as the best authority for factual knowledge on the subject. The tiny plants of the sea serve as eventual sustenance for all the animals of the sea, just as the grass of the field and other plants serve as the eventual sustenance for all land animals.

The Henry Draper Medal was awarded to Dr. John Stanley Plaskett, director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., "in recognition of his able and consistent labors in stellar radial velocities and related studies pursued for nearly 30 years." In the absence of Dr. Plaskett, the medal was received for him by Dr. Frank Adams, foreign associate of the Academy, from Canada. The presentation address was made by Dr. V. M. Slipher, who credited the medalist with "foresight, conviction and diplomacy that persuaded the Canadian National Government that the people of Canada should have a large reflecting telescope. Thus the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory—with its excellent 72-inch reflector—stands as a memorial to his vision."

Widely Varied Activities

Dr. James P. Chapin of the American Museum of Natural History, received the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal and honorarium of $200 in recognition of his work entitled "The Birds of the Belgian Congo," part one of which has already been published as a bulletin of the American Museum.

Dr. Chapin has just returned from a long cruise in the Pacific. In his acceptance speech he gave credit to "a loving mother's sympathy. Mine could smile when turtles, frogs and crawfish appeared in the washtub, and was always ready to take me afield to find more," he said. An international note in his talk gave credit also to King Leopold II whose work in making the Congo safe for white men covered more than 24 years and thus enabled Dr. Chapin to carry on his studies in safety.

Dr. August Vollmer, member of the staff of the department of political science, University of California, and during many years chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., received the Public Welfare Medal, bestowed on him by a committee of which Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, is a member. The presentation address made by Dr. Max Mason stated that award was made in "recognition of his application in police administration, of scientific methods of crime detection and crime prevention."

Cotton Tax Backed For Alabama Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Farm Bureau Federation has taken official cognizance of the growing opposition both in and out of Congress to the processing tax on cotton and other farm commodities. Speaking for the organization, C. W. Ashcraft, executive vice-president, declared sentiment for retention of the tax was overwhelming throughout the cotton states.

"Farmers have for more than 100 years borne more or less patiently the added costs and burdens of the tariff on most of the things they have to buy," remarked Mr. Ashcraft. "Now that Congress has at last taken note of the farmer's plight and has sought to give him something in the form of relief corresponding to the import duty imposed for the benefit of industry, including textiles, these farmers are not in a mood quietly to submit to having these benefits rudely destroyed."

Mr. Ashcraft informed the textile interests that "farmers are very much disposed to avoid the semblance of a fight. But they have felt their cause is so just and that they have been such long sufferers that no question should be raised against their receiving those small benefits accruing from the processing tax."

Cotton Processing Tax Debated

Defender Says Benefits Paid Farmers Are Returned to Manufacturers Through Higher Buying Power

By Chester C. Davis

Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act

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WASHINGTON, April 23—The domestic textile industry, suffering from overcapacity and highly competitive conditions within the industry, is faced with a difficult situation. However, some of their spokesmen have undertaken to convince the public that the cotton processing tax is a major cause of the industry's current troubles. This is not true.

The facts are that domestic cotton consumption was greater in 1934 by 400,000 bales than it was in 1932. In 1934, mills paid about 12 cents a pound for raw cotton plus a processing tax of four cents a pound, net weight, and in 1932 they obtained their cotton at about six cents a pound and paid no tax. If the processing tax is the principal cause of the textile industry's difficulties, why did the mills, as a group, make substantial profits during most of the first year the tax was in effect? And why was it that domestic cotton consumption was 400,000 bales greater in 1934, with the processing tax, than in 1932 when there was no processing tax.

Small Part of Retail Cost

From the standpoint of the consumer, the tax is such a small part of the retail cost as to be insignificant. The average amount paid on some cotton articles is eight cents on a pair of overalls, one cent on a face towel and about three cents on a work shirt. Certainly such a minor addition to the retail cost would have no significant effect on cotton consumption.

The processing tax does not affect our imports or exports of raw cotton or cotton goods. A compensatory import tax equivalent to the processing tax is collected on all imports and is refunded on all exports. In other words, the status quo is maintained so far as exports or imports are concerned.

Parity for Farmers Sought

Cotton mills are now paying about 16 cents a pound for their raw cotton, including the tax. The market price, plus the tax, is about at the parity level. In urging the removal of the tax, cotton processors are, in effect, saying that they cannot pay the farmers a price for raw material which is in line with the prices that farmers must pay for the things they buy.

In reality, the clamor for removal of the tax is an appeal for cheap cotton. And, if cheap cotton is an incident to prosperity for textile mills, why weren't the mills operating at a profit in 1931 and 1932 with five-cent cotton?

The cotton processing tax, or any of the processing taxes, should not be considered by the public as the source of bonuses or doles to farmers.

Tariff for Agriculture

This taxing device is merely a matter of economic justice to agriculture, and no more. It is the only effective tariff equivalent the farmer has ever had. This is particularly true of the cotton farmer, who sells his cotton on an unprotected, world market and buys the necessities of life on a tariff-protected basis.

It would not help the textile industry to destroy the cotton farmers' tariff. To the contrary, it would reduce the purchasing power of this group of farmers and their families—about 13,000,000 of our citizens—to the certain extent of about $100,000,000 annually. And it is no answer to say that these funds can come from work-relief appropriations. The farmer does not want charity.

Problems Would Remain

From the standpoint of the textile industry, the removal of the tax would not alter their situation. Because of intensive competition, mill margins probably would be lowered by the amount of tax. The textile industry would find their difficulties just as grave and the problems, inherent in the industry, would remain.

The solution to the textile industry's difficulties does not lie in cheap cotton. The industry's current problems are entirely unrelated to the cotton processing tax or the agricultural adjustment programs, except as increased purchasing power of farmers is reflected in increased demand for cotton goods.

Opponent Finds Domestic and Foreign Markets Are Threatened With Ruin by Increase in Prices

By Jesse H. Metcalf

United States Senator From Rhode Island

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WASHINGTON, April 23—By virtue of an unusual and unwise power given him by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture has imposed a processing tax on cotton amounting to 4.2 cents per pound. This tax is more than one third of the value of raw cotton and equals 40 per cent of the pay rolls of our cotton mills. In addition to this tax, the Administration has established a loan value of 12 cents a pound for raw cotton and has increased the cost of cotton manufacture through the cotton textile codes.

Money obtained from the cotton processing tax is used by the Department of Agriculture for cotton benefits, largely to pay farmers to plow under part of their cotton fields.

This program is rapidly destroying both the domestic and foreign market for raw cotton. Since August of last year 71 mills, employing 20,825 persons, have closed their doors. A great many of the plants are being liquidated, their machinery dismantled, and some of the buildings razed to the ground. It is a situation that is rapidly becoming desperate and unless immediate reversal of the Government's cotton policy takes place, the whole cotton and cotton manufacturing industry faces desolation.

Three Major Factors

The Wallace cotton program is ruining both the cotton farmer and cotton manufacturer, a fact brought about by a combination of three major factors.

First, the pegging of the price of cotton has caused a decrease in our exports or raw cotton and cotton products. While American cotton is being taxed for money to plow up cotton fields, the planters of Egypt, India, and Brazil are expanding their fields to take advantage of the artificial situation in the United States.

One of our principal markets for raw cotton, Japan, is an outstanding example of the effect of this. From 1932 to 1934 the United States cotton export market in Japan was decreased by 492,000 bales, while during the same period of time Egypt and India increased their exports to the same country by 734,000 bales.

This is a tragic and appalling loss of one of our principal export markets. We cannot blame foreign interests for buying cotton and cotton textiles where they can buy cheapest. The error lies in our mistaken agricultural policies.

Effect on Cotton Prices

Second, the effect of the heavy processing tax, together with other high cost factors, has been to send up the cost of cotton goods to a point where the wholesaler and jobber can no longer find a wide market, either in this country or abroad.

The price of cotton goods is thrown so far out of line with competitive goods, both domestic and foreign, that manufacturers of cotton articles turn to other materials, and we find a rapidly decreasing consumption of raw cotton and cotton textiles.

During the first quarter of this year the sales of cotton goods in this country declined by over 400,000,000 yards from the same period of 1934. At the same time importations of cheap bleached cloth from abroad are reaching 30 per cent of our total domestic production of these cloths.

Cheap Foreign Textiles

The third effect of this cotton program is to encourage the importations of cheap foreign textiles into this country. It is an amazing fact that nearly 20 times as many yards of cotton textiles were imported last month from Japan as were imported during the same month a year ago. More cotton textiles were imported last month than during the whole year of 1934.

The cotton processing tax is ruinous. Whole communities are desolate. Relief rolls are increasing with alarming momentum in the textile areas. The cotton grower and the cotton worker have a right to expect an immediate elimination of this destructive tax, in order that cotton planters and cotton manufacturers may anticipate a reasonable recovery in the growing and manufacture of cotton.

What's Going On in the Arts

"The White Guard"

BY WAY of excursion into political waters, the Moscow Art Players ventured Michael Bulgakov's "The White Guard" last night at the Shubert. There was no rioting.

The play has had a curious history. Banned at first in Soviet Russia as counter-revolutionary, it was later reinstated and has now become one of the most popular bills in the Russian theater.

One can understand this apparent confusion in the thought of the Soviet rulers. It is difficult to determine whether the author intended a sympathetic portrayal of the tsarist forces, or a satire on their inefficiency, or a salvo to the incoming Bolsheviki. Nor is it clear whether he meant his play to be taken as tragedy, comedy or farce. It has elements of all these.

If we may judge its final purpose from the scenes in the living room of the Turbins, which are the most acceptable, the intention was a tribute to the courage and charm of a type of reactionary, with a salute to the end of a period and a class, and a greeting to the new régime.

Even if this is correct, there are confusing things still about the play. If Petliura was sacking Kiev, how was it that Elena and Nicolai Turbin continued to live undisturbed in their house? If Elena's husband had to escape by pretending a mission to Berlin, how could he return so soon, unmolested? If the Hetman had to don a German uniform and be carried away on a stretcher as a wounded man, in order to flee the invaders, how could his adjutant remain in Kiev with no more disguise than a civilian's hat and overcoat, and make appearances in opera? There may be very good answers to these questions, but they are not apparent to the spectator in the theater.

With these reservations about the play, it must be admitted that the performance had much to commend it. Even though one could not easily follow the sudden transitions from light comedy to melodrama and back again, the atmosphere of each scene separately was well established and the acting had the virtues that have now become familiar to us, with Mme. Gretch and Messrs. Jilinsky, Bogdanov, Rasoumov, Pavlov, Alekine and Swoboda in prominent rôles. The final scene, in which the last of the Turbins listen sadly to the "Internationale" of the victorious Red troops, was particularly effective.

L. A. S.

Grace Horne's Galleries

IN CONNECTION with the present exhibition at Grace Horne's Galleries of paintings by Robert Hallowell, a typewritten notice is handed to every gallery visitor. Mr. Hallowell has launched upon an experiment of great interest. He considers that painters would be better off to sell their wares for what the public can afford to pay. No prices have been placed on his pictures in the exhibition. Every picture will be sold for whatever, over and above the cost of frames, the public may choose to pay. It proves to be a silent auction, for the pictures go to the highest bidders. The artist will not oppose even fantastic bids, if they are not bettered. We shall watch the result of this experiment with interest. Mr. Hallowell is to be commended for inaugurating a scheme which may help to break down the freak market in the fine arts. The living artist has not benefited at all by the ruthless conditions established by economic "laws" of demand and supply, by rarity or market cornering.

Mr. Hallowell's pictures happen to be a delectable variety, and they certainly do not encourage the thought, "Well, I would not take them for a gift." His painting of flowers accords with the taste of a gallery trotter, who must look often upon literal portrayals in which painters have tried to duplicate the rose, or tulip, or lily, and have succeeded in making a pallid photograph. Mr. Hallowell works in terms of lines, daubs of color, luminous light and dark shades, and he contrives a design which has the movement, the direction of growth, the brilliance and delicacy of the blossom. He captures what so few floral portrayers do, the life of the subject. His portraits of people are stylized slightly, relying upon the prominent traits of feature and form for the motivating pattern.

Water colors by Elinor Goodrich are exhibited in another room. The painter reveals training and observation in methods popular in Boston. All her pictures are marked for clear, almost emphatic depiction. Their subjects—city life, flowers, still-life—are chosen with taste and with an eye for pictorial values. Miss Goodrich employs the device of contrast, sharp lights against deep, dark shadows. She achieves more of a silhouetted surface than a spatial one. Water color deserves more modulation, less of the striking quality. Outstanding exhibits are a nocturne, entitled "Rainstorm," and some still-lifes.

In the third gallery there are some aquarelles by Karl Zerbe, whose sensitive handling of water color has been described many times in this column.

D. A.

Katharine Baxter

MAKING her Boston debut last night in Jordan Hall, Katharine Baxter, pianist, played the following program: Bach, English Suite in A minor; Brahms, Three Waltzes and the Rhapsodie Op. 79, No. 2; Strauss, "Träumerei"; Mompou, "Jeunes filles au jardin"; Mendelssohn, Song without Words in F major; Schubert-Liszt, "Soirée de Vienne," A major; Chopin, Seven Preludes, Scherzo in B flat minor and Polonaise in A major.

Miss Baxter is very young. She came to this, her initial Boston recital, without the usual bally-hoo which precedes the appearance of a youthful artist with a very obvious talent for playing the pianoforte in a musical manner. She possesses poise and seldom loses control of a musical situation. Her touch is firm; it is also resonant and happily free from the percussive faults too greatly in evidence among the younger pianists.

In the Bach suite she exhibited a clear-cut and clean technique, but as yet she has not penetrated to the heart of the music. The Brahms Waltzes, however, were charming bits, and so also was the Strauss "Träumerei" and some of the Chopin Preludes. The Mompou number requires a greater sense of humor than Miss Baxter is at present able to summon. She will probably be far less serious 10 years from now.

Although it was evident that Miss Baxter had grasped the fundamentals underlying the larger works which she offered, her strength at present does not permit her a wholly satisfactory projection of the music. It is to her credit that she undertook a program of unpretentious dimensions and carried it through with surprisingly few technical slips, the most noticeable of which occurred in the Schubert-Liszt Waltz. An audience of good size and great friendliness demanded and received extra numbers at the close of the concert.

G. M. S.

Young Artists Vie At Music Festival

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—A promise of professional engagements with the Metropolitan Opera and the Philadelphia Orchestra lured youthful singers and musicians of the nation to Philadelphia today for opening of the young artists contests of the American Music Festival and convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Divided into three groups—voice, piano and violin—the youthful aspirants to fame and fortune began a three-day competition due to end Friday night with choice of the final winners.

The top-notchers in each class are sure of $1000 and $500 prizes, and if the standards of their work are high enough, professional engagements with the country's leading operatic and orchestral units are guaranteed.

One of the day's highlights is a concert by the old harp singers from Nashville, Tenn., an ensemble group formed by Prof. George Pullen Jackson to salvage early American folk music.

Mail Seized at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Twenty-five thousand letters postmarked from Montreal, Canada, and suspected of containing lottery tickets on the English Derby, have been seized at the Philadelphia post office, postal inspectors disclosed yesterday.

Provincetown's Little Earthquake Called Exclusive

Earth Tremors on Tip of Cape Cod Described as Purely Local

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 24 (AP)—Provincetown's rumbling earth tremors were purely local in the opinion of Dr. L. D. Leet, Harvard University seismologist, and were not at all new to the Cape Cod area.

Asked if the earthquake, which alarmed inhabitants of this town on the tip of Cape Cod last night, was related to those in Formosa and Iran, Dr. Leet said, "Absolutely not. The Provincetown earthquake is too far removed as to size and distance to be related. Provincetown was purely local."

In Washington, D. C., N. H. Heck, earthquake specialist of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, said earthquakes have occurred in the vicinity of Boston and Cape Cod periodically throughout its history.

In Boston in 1755

The heaviest disturbance recorded, he said, was at Boston in 1755, and the last major one in 1925.

The earthquake, felt for miles along Cape Cod, occurred at 8:24 p. m. (E. S. T.), according to the Harvard seismograph. Houses shook and dishes rattled on tables and on shelves. Residents first thought a terrific explosion had occurred.

The shock was felt as far distant as Wellfleet, 15 miles from here. Although experienced in Gloucester, to the north of Boston, police said the shock was slight.

Watch Tower Shook

A 35-foot watch tower of the coast guard at Race Point, two miles from here, "shook like a leaf," R. J. Davey, on lookout at the time, said.

Dr. Leet said the quake "possibly occurred off the coast under the ocean." He said his apparatus showed the disturbance occurred in a radius of 77½ miles from the observatory, at Harvard, Mass.

Sixty-five other earthquakes of similar intensity, he said, had occurred in the past year, but because they happened in less populated places or at sea, only three had been reported to him.

Aldermen to Vote On Sunday Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—Efforts were on here today to get New York City to complete official sanction of the two bills to take dramatic and musical productions of the legitimate stage out of the Sunday-closing bracket. Measures to effect this were passed by the Legislature in the last days of its regular session and are now confirmed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature, but they require local enabling legislation. This is now being drafted and is slated for early consideration by the aldermanic board, where approval is regarded as certain.

While these implementing ordinances would allow performances in the legitimate theater on Sundays, they guarantee the stage worker one day rest in seven. Their complete effectiveness will depend on the action of the Actors Equity Association, however, which has all along fought the Sunday theater bill, and a referendum of its membership is inevitable.

The association until this year had always found support for its position among organized labor which works backstage, but these latter groups were won over to support of the bills at this session by the one-day-of-rest-in-seven provision.

Silk Hosiery Code Approved by Makers

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—A new code of standards for the manufacture of women's full-fashioned silk hosiery was approved yesterday by three-fourths of the membership of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

The code will now be submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Standards for a formal vote from the industry on its establishment as a commercial "yardstick."

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NEW ENLARGED KNITTING SHOP

Trains Exceed Mile a Minute and Aim to Double This

Already several roads have regular service at more than 60 miles an hour and one road has streamlined steam monster they say can do 120 miles an hour. Speed with comfort is path taken to regain popularity of travel by rail.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 24—Sleek twin Zephyrs hummed over the rails of the Burlington Route between Chicago and St. Paul, April 15, setting the pace for what has developed into a nation-wide passenger train marathon.

The twins, on an inaugural nonstop run, covered the 431 miles in about 350 minutes, averaging over 72 miles an hour. These streamlined, Diesel-electric trains went into regular service Sunday, the schedule calling for 6½ hours, compared with the usual time of about 9½ hours.

But this spectacular sprint, though outstanding, is but a detail in the new national railroading picture. It represents merely the crack of the gun in the big main race.

Speed With Comfort the Goal

For America's railroads, almost in the same breath, are sending out determined appeals to passenger business. And speed, without sacrificing comfort, they have decided, is the best thing. So speed it is.

The race is between the railroads and other forms of transportation, between parallel railroad lines, between steam and Diesel, between streamlined and conventional type carriers, and in places, between trolley-electric and the other types.

The route between here and the Twin Cities offers, or soon will, illustrations of each of these types of competition. Three roads, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, and the Chicago & North Western, all operate trains on their own tracks over this route, although the Burlington goes westward to the Mississippi and then up, while the other two go north to Milwaukee, then over.

Plans Even More Speed

The North Western has had in operation since January its famous "400," a steam-propelled train which covers the 409 miles of its tracks to St. Paul regularly in seven hours, cutting more than two hours from the old schedule. On April 28 this train will lop off another half hour from its running time to compete with the Burlington Zephyrs.

The heavy locomotives hauling the "400" are not streamlined, but were made over to burn oil, and had their driving wheels enlarged. They are capable of even greater speed, road officials say.

Then the Milwaukee, at the same time as the launching of the "400," started a similar mile-a-minute service on one train to Milwaukee, and speeded up the schedule on a total of 22 trains.

Streamlined in Oil

About May 15 the Milwaukee goes into direct competition with the other two roads on the St. Paul run with inauguration of a 6½-hour train pulled by a medium-sized, streamlined, oil-burning locomotive.

Remembering Longfellow's Mohawk chief who "could shoot an arrow from him and run forward with such fleetness that the arrow fell behind him," Milwaukee officials have named the train the "Hiawatha." The road has 410 miles to cover on this route.

Thus on the Chicago-to-St. Paul trip there will be competing three trains on three different roads, all on the same running time, one a Diesel-motored, streamlined train, one a regular old iron horse with new shoes and a new diet, and another smaller iron horse with streamlined nose and sides. None of these is an extra-fare train.

Exceed Mile a Minute

An idea of the breath-taking speeds—that is, breath-taking for those used to the plodding "locals" which carry most of the nation's rail passengers—involved in this whole time-and-space-destroying development, is gained by a computation of the average speeds of these new trains.

The Burlington Zephyrs will make an average of 66.2 miles an hour, the "400" average will be 63, and that of the Milwaukee 63.2.

This means that the Zephyrs, for example, with their 431 miles to cover, will at times be "cruising" at around 100 miles an hour. Meanwhile minutes and hours are dissolved on the timetables of numerous other roads.

Race on Eastern Roads

The two famous competitors, the Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania, and the Twentieth Century Limited, of the New York Central, on April 28 will chop 45 minutes from their running time between Chicago and New York, bringing it down to 17 hours.

Once this run of some 960 miles took 28 hours for the fastest trains. The time was gradually shrunk until two years ago for the fast extra-fare trains it was 20 hours. Shortly after it came down to 17¾.

Though the running time wasn't cut the Century has been pulled since Jan. 20 between Chicago and Toledo by the Commodore Vanderbilt, a snub-nosed steel-panel-inclosed steam locomotive, the first of a new type of steam engine built to compete in the streamlined field against the Diesel-powered engines.

This skirted monster, officials of the road insist, actually can do 120 miles an hour if pushed on a straight track with a light load.

Speeding Up in Far West

The original trial runs of the Burlington's Zephyr and the Union Pacific's M-10000 resulted in establishment of regular streamlined train service on the Burlington between Lincoln, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., and on the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Salina, Kan. The Burlington's Chicago-St. Paul twins were its second and third Zephyrs. It also plans to put one of these rail-Zeppelins on duty later this year between St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa, and has chosen as a name for this train, that of Missouri's famous son, "Mark Twain." One of the cars will be "Tom Sawyer," and another "Huckleberry Finn."

The Union Pacific also plans other jobs for the new Diesel-powered locomotives. The original M-10000, they say, is undergoing alterations and probably soon will go into regular service pulling a six-car train between Chicago and the Pacific coast, on a 40-hour schedule.

At the same time, two nine-car Pullman-equipped streamliners are under construction for the Union Pacific for service between Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland, Ore.

Shortens Time to South

The Illinois Central, which sliced off time on its trains from Chicago to Miami, Fla., early this winter, will put a Diesel streamliner into service between here and St. Louis on a shorter schedule soon. Officials of the Wabash, the Alton, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois are waiting for announcement of the time of this train before cutting down on the schedules of their trains cut this way. The Illinois Central expects eventually to make the trip in about four hours, as against the present six.

Besides the Maine Central and Boston & Maine combination which already has the Diesel streamliner "Flying Yankee" in operation between Boston, Portland and Bangor, Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford soon will put a streamlined Diesel train into service between Boston and Providence.

Others Order Diesels

Other roads which have ordered or are considering use of Diesel-electric trains are the Norfolk Southern, Gulf Mobile and Northern.

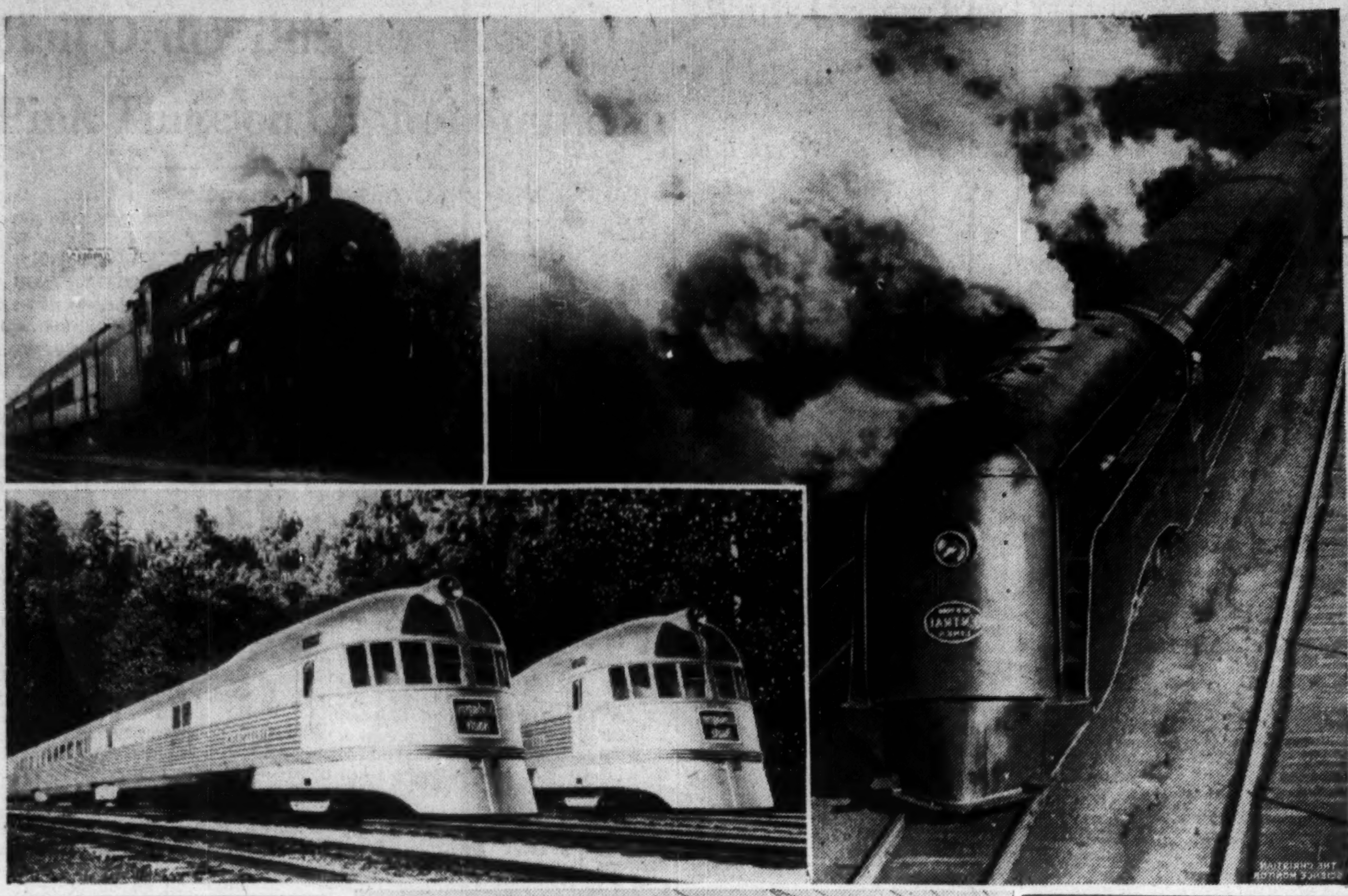
The Illinois Central also plans to shorten the running time from Chicago to New Orleans, and both the Burlington and the Union Pacific will slice schedules between Chicago and Denver.

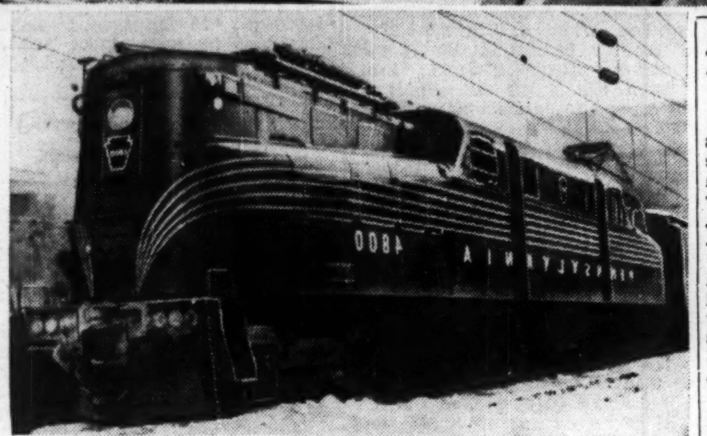
The Baltimore & Ohio will put into operation between Washington and New York two high-speed trains, one a Diesel and one steam, and both streamlined. The Pennsylvania's electrification on this run has resulted in a considerable reduction in running times in many cases.

Later on the Chicago and North Western-Canadian Pacific combination will put on a train between Chicago and Vancouver shortening the schedule by one hour.

Since April 1 the North Western's eastbound Pacific Limited between San Francisco and Chicago has run on a schedule eight hours and 50 minutes shorter than that previously in force. Westbound, the train makes the trip in 40 minutes less than the old time.

All western roads plan schedule changes and improvements as part of a unified program to promote travel. These roads have joined in a campaign to tell the traveling public more about what is being done to give them better and faster service.





New Railroad Speed Types

Upper Left—New York Central's Streamlined Steam Locomotive. Upper Right—High-Speed Oil-Burning Locomotive of North Western Railroad. Right Center—Twin Zephyrs on New Service Between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Bottom—One of Pennsylvania Railroad's New High-Speed Streamlined Electric Locomotives

Pacific Highway Bridge Over Fraser River Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will span the Fraser River at New Westminster, 12 miles east of Vancouver, with a bridge expected to cost $4,000,000. Under a bill passed by the provincial Legislature, the Government is authorized to go ahead with the project and to finance it by the collection of tolls.

The bridge is designed of steel and concrete and is to stand high enough above the river to permit large ships to pass up and down under a fixed center span. It will form part of the main artery into Vancouver from the United States on the Pacific Highway.

Carvings at Vancouver Island Recall Buddhists' Visit 458 A.D.

Mitchell Stone Taken as Evidence of Lost Civilization on American Continent—'Ta Han' of Chinese Archives Believed to Be Northwest Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Artistically carved stones predating the culture of the present race of coast Indians have been found by archaeologists in the Nanaimo district, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and they are believed to be relics of a party of Buddhist priests who, about the year 458 A. D., are reported to have crossed the Pacific from Kipin in middle Asia to the north of America.

Features

The Mitchell stone, as the most recent find has been named, is in the form of a carved head, the top of which is scooped out to form a bowl, or incense burner. It is about 10 inches in height and exhibits a high degree of workmanship. Experts who have viewed it are amazed at the character and skill of the carving. The manner in which the features have been shaped, especially the eyes and lips, is strongly indicative of Egyptian or Central Asiatic art.

The stone is distinctly an evidence of a lost civilization, and the only key to its age is the so-called Hepburn stone, another curious relic discovered some years ago in the sandbeds of Nanaimo River. The stone was found 14 feet below the surface.

Early Race

Both these relics of a forgotten age may substantiate the documents in the Chinese archives relating to the voyage from Kipin. According to these ancient documents, the Buddhist priests traveled along the American continent by way of Alaska, which they called Wan Shan, and by way of what is now British Columbia and the Washington and Oregon littoral, which they referred to as Ta Han, or Great China, and finally settled in Fusang, known to moderns as Mexico.

That there was an earlier race than those encountered by the early explorers of the West Coast is evident. On several occasions distinct traces of that race have been found in burial mounds, which disclose a system of interment similar to that described by Hoei-Shin, the Buddhist priest, in the Fusang documents in the Chinese archives.

Did Hitler Forget Australian Protest?

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has forgotten Australia, and Australia is wondering why.

At the special League of Nations Council last week, Mr. Stanley Bruce, on behalf of Australia, warmly supported the resolution censuring German rearmament, submitted by Britain, France and Italy, and passed by the Council with only Denmark abstaining from voting.

Herr. Hitler retorted Saturday with a curt note of protest to all the members of the Council except Australia, the only British dominion among the Council's 14 members.

Inquiries here, however, show that Germany did not even send a note to the British with the request that it be forwarded to the Australians.

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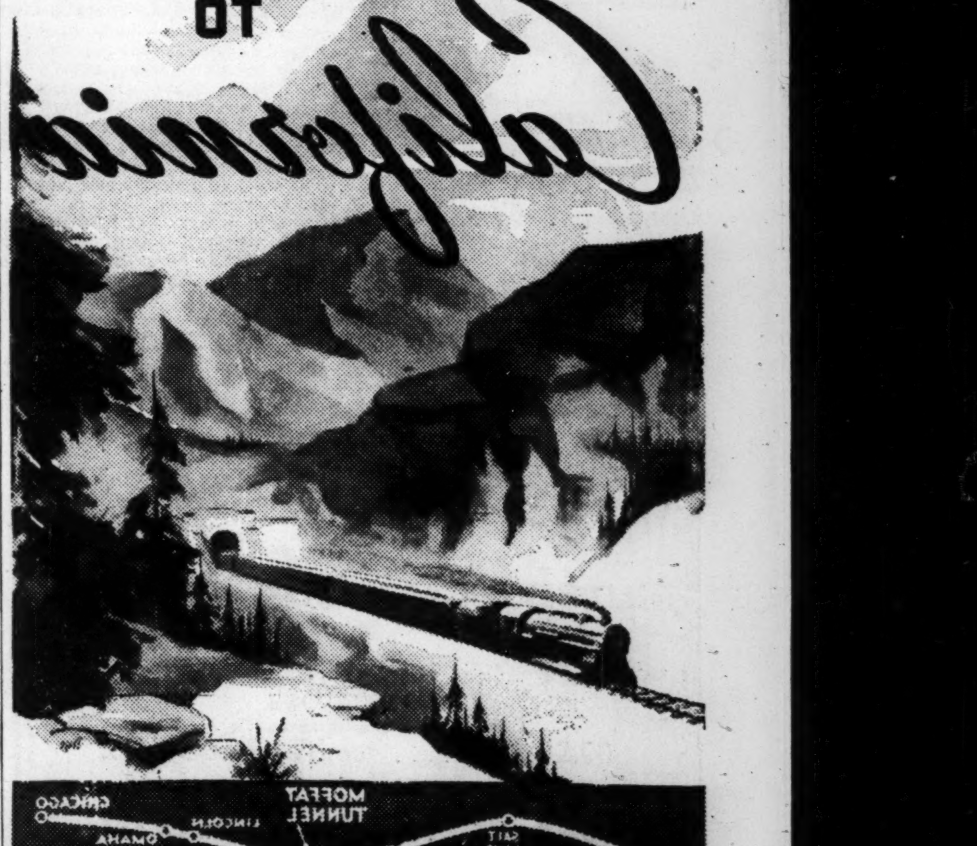

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Ar.Royal Gorge	12:44PM	Mon.	Ar.Glenwood	9:45PM	Sun.
Ar.Salt Lake City	7:15AM	Tues.	Ar.Salt Lake City	7:30AM	Mon.
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Italy Being Primed For Ethiopian War

Fascist Press Continues to Rattle Saber and Buries All News of Peaceful Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Il Duce is preparing the people here for definite action in Ethiopia. That conclusion is reached by the war preparation news and pictures of troops departing for East Africa which have filled the columns of Italian newspapers for the past two months.

Day after day the front page of every Fascist journal has carried stories telling of Italy's "military precautionary measures." The impression gained from these reports is that Italy instead of dispatching two divisions and a few thousand Blackshirt volunteers is sending the best part of her army to East Africa.

It is understood, of course, that the Italian contingents sent from this country are to be reinforced by native troops.

The way the Fascist press has been handling the diplomatic and military moves identified with the controversy between Italy and Ethiopia reveals a preconceived policy that is already bearing its fruits. In addition to giving the widest publicity and prominence to war preparation and troopship movements, the press, duly inspired by an active Propaganda Office, gives as little show as possible, and frequently delays publication, of all peace moves in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

People Kept in Dark

A striking instance occurred some weeks ago when foreign newspapermen were informed by a Government spokesman that Italy and Ethiopia had finally agreed to establish a neutral zone between the two forces around Ualual. This information, since the agreement enhanced the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the dispute, one would have expected, would have been promptly communicated to the people. The Italian public was only informed of this peace move 48 hours after it had been broadcast the world over. Then it appeared in the Fascist press right at the bottom of large columns of news concerning the enthusiastic departure of troops for East Africa.

Another characteristic feature of Fascist propaganda, which has been considerably intensified in recent times, is the publication of carefully selected comments from foreign newspapers. The choice is naturally restricted to citations that are either favorable to Italian policy and action in Africa or are critical of Ethiopia. In this way the Italian people are led to believe that Premier Benito Mussolini's expansionist policy in Africa is endorsed by world public opinion. The effect of this propaganda system upon well-informed newspaper readers usually has a contrary effect to that intended.

Why?

This press campaign, carried out by overemphasizing Italy's military preparedness and strength and by chosen titbits from foreign newspapers, is apparently conducted with a definite purpose. What that purpose is has not yet been fully disclosed by official circles here, but it is generally felt that the twofold objects of the campaign are to prepare the public for action along certain lines and to promote public approval at home and abroad for whatever expansion in Ethiopia may be found necessary.

While no one questions the sincerity of the official Italian view regarding the controversy with Ethiopia, it is difficult to understand why Signor Mussolini at this time is embarking upon military preparations which must cost Italy hundreds of millions of lire just because Ethiopia has refused to acquiesce in the Italian demand for an apology and an indemnity of a few hundred thousand lire.

What Signor Mussolini's ultimate intentions are no one can say with precision, but his firm attitude shows that there will be no slackening in Italy's military preparations until all questions pending with Ethiopia are definitely settled—and to his satisfaction.

Teheran Sends Aid To Quake District

TEHERAN, Iran, April 24 (AP)—The Under Secretary of Domestic Affairs left Teheran to take charge of relief activities in the stricken area, where a series of earth shocks that has been rocking northern Iran (Persia) several days still continued last night, after killing an undetermined number of persons and doing unestimated damage.

Reports from Mazanderan Province said 483 persons died in that division alone. Lack of communications facilities prevented any accurate survey.

The Iran Press reported the heaviest damage at Suleda, where most of the populace was homeless. Quakes felt there were violent and exceptionally long, these reports said. Tremors were felt at Amul, Banbul and Khori. A textile plant at Zibav was destroyed.

TOKYO, April 24 (AP)—The toll of fatalities in the Formosa earthquake was set today in the final official police report at 3185. The report said the seriously injured number 9215 and the slightly injured 1415. The number of houses destroyed was 15,292 and the number damaged, 22,000.

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New Constitution Governs Poles As President Signs

(Continued from Page 1)

definitely enacted, Poland's thoughts are turning to the general election which must be held so that the new state of affairs may be regularized. The first step in this direction is the introduction of a new electoral law—one of the last acts of the old Parliament.

According to the new Constitution, every citizen of either sex has the right to vote provided he has reached the age of 24—three years older than under the former law. The ballot, as before, is secret. The normal term of the Sejm, or lower house, and the Senate is five years. The President, on the other hand, is elected for seven years.

Many people think that a presidential election will have to be held soon as well as one for the legislative chambers.

Although very wide powers are given the President under the new Constitution, it is not admitted here that he has been made a dictator—or anything like it. As in the United States the appointment and dismissal of ministers is in his hands, but Parliament has the right to demand the resignation of individual ministers and even the whole Government. The President's only alternatives in such a case are either to dismiss the ministers concerned or to dissolve Parliament. New elections have to be ordered within 30 days of dissolution and voting must take place within 60 days.

No Long Recess

The Sejm, like Congress, has to meet at least once a year and not later than November. The ordinary session must last not less than four months, unless the budget has been voted in a shorter period. The President is allowed to adjourn the ordinary session once for a period of not more than 30 days. Adjournment for a longer period, or for a second time, requires the consent of the Sejm itself. The period of recess does not count as part of the session.

Further limitation of the President's powers are seen in the fact that his right of issuing decrees having the force of law is restricted to the period during which the Sejm is not in session. He is also forbidden at any time to issue decrees changing the Constitution, or the method of electing either the upper or the lower house. He may not enact the budget by decree, nor impose taxes, change the monetary system, issue a State loan, nor sell or mortgage State property of the value of more than 100,000 zlotys (about $19,000).

The right to initiate legislation is divided between the Government and the Sejm, with the Senate having the power of review of each bill before it becomes law. While the Government introduces the annual budget, the bill cannot become law until passed by the Sejm. If the Senate rejects or amends a bill sent up to it by the Sejm, a three-fifths majority of the latter body is required to reverse the Senate's decision.

Veto

Bills that have survived the scrutiny of both houses are dealt with much as in the United States. That is to say, the President has the right of veto which he must exercise within 30 days. The rejected bill then goes back to Parliament and if it is again passed by both houses without amendment, the President is obliged to sign it and order its promulgation.

Whereas the President of the United States chooses his ministers from outside Congress, the Polish President can choose them where he likes—either in Parliament or outside. Though the Constitution is silent on the point, it appears that members of the Polish Government, unlike those of the American Administration, will be entitled to appear in the Sejm and Senate to defend their measures and actions.

Another point in which the new Polish Constitution bears some resemblance to that of the United States is in the election of the President. Choice of a candidate for the presidential chair is vested as in the United States in an Assembly of Electors. The Assembly consists, however, of the Speakers of the two houses, the Prime Minister, the head of the Supreme Court, the Commander-in-Chief and 75 members, 50 of whom are chosen by the Sejm and 25 by the Senate.

The retiring President also has the right to nominate a candidate for the chair he is vacating. If he does not exercise this right, the nominee of the Assembly is automatically elected. Otherwise the choice between the two is left to a national plebiscite.

Mode of Electing

Whereas the Sejm is elected on a wholly democratic basis, only two-thirds of the Senate is chosen by the electorate, the remainder being nominated by the President. It was originally proposed that only those who held the military decoration "For Valor" or a high civil order should be entitled to vote in electing the Senate. Marshal Pilsudski, however, objected and the Constitution therefore left the question of the mode of election as well as the number of Senators to be settled in the new electoral law.

The electoral law also fixes the number of members of the Sejm, and the boundaries of the voting districts. A somewhat enigmatic phrase in the Constitution further leaves to the electoral law the task of "formulating the categories of persons who are deprived of the right to vote and to be elected owing to insufficient moral or mental qualities."

In his ordinary life, the Polish voter is assured of all the liberties of democratic countries under the strict letter of the Constitution. "Personal liberty," says Article 68, "the inviolability of the home and secrecy of correspondence are guaranteed." Conditions under which this provision may be set aside are to be defined by law.

The same article adds, "No one shall be deprived of access to the Courts, nor be punished for an act which was not prohibited by law at the time it was committed, nor be under arrest without a warrant from a magistrate for longer than 48 hours."

In striking contrast to the American system, judges, it is stated, are to be appointed for life as in Great Britain, and are irremovable without a special act of Parliament.

Work Fund Sought for Airports

Mail Order Business Keeps Up

Pink Tinge on Capitol Fountain

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—Chapter two of the story of the five billions emerged today, with President Roosevelt's announcement that most of the funds will be spent by existing Government agencies, plus the establishment of three new ones. Chapter one, late yesterday, concerned the application and information division, under Frank C. Walker.

Congress was busy with a variety of tasks, consideration of the Harrison compromise bonus bill taking precedence; and the signs of spring included bright sunshine, a robin pecking at its reflection in the governmental workers' shiny new cars on the ellipse, a Capitol fountain that ran pale, or Tugwellian, pink, and Senator Long in creamy white.

Airports: Scarcely had President Roosevelt made his first announcement as to where applications for the $4,880,000,000 works fund should be filed when Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, made it known that his department will seek a share for a nation-wide airport construction program.

Just what amount Mr. Roper intends to ask for has not been made public. The airport program will be part of a larger plan, devised by Eugene Vidal, director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, for air commerce development through work relief funds. Mr. Roper says that the bureau's plans will not interfere with the airport construction for which PWA has been lending money during the last two years.

The Secretary also announced that he will ask for $10,000,000 to employ jobless "white-collar" workers in a survey to collect data looking toward elimination of waste in distribution.

Business Slow but Better: Apart from booming retail trade and increasing consumer demand for automobiles, business activities throughout the country failed to show progress last week, according to the Department of Commerce reports made public today by Secretary Daniel C. Roper.

However, the figures were considerably higher than a year ago. Mail order business continued in good volume. But the most striking improvement was in automobile factory sales. Although last year's figures were greatly higher than in years before, the March factory sales amount to 429,830 this year as compared to 338,434 in 1934. San Francisco reported its passenger car sales to be the highest in five years, and in 15 representative Texas counties there was a gain of 62 per cent in the first quarter of 1935.

Better business tone was reflected in several cities depending upon agricultural communities. Bank clearings were generally up over last year, although New York and Chicago were lower.

The Pink Fountain: Old hands around the capitol rubbed their eyes this morning and looked again at the fountain which splashes in the park across from the Senate Office Building, in sight of the Union Station Plaza.

It was pink—yes, pink—and it was splashing away merrily with apparently never a heed to its singular transformation. In color it was a light shade of pink, a "Tugwell pink" as somebody said who thought he saw a Socialist portent in the phenomenon; something like circus lemonade, or a rather diluted high-test gasoline. Spectators waited to see it resume its normal color, but it gushed on unceasingly with the same slightly communistic tinge.

The explanation was simply that the Capitol authorities were flushing it out with potassium permanganate, a mild disinfectant, and since the pumping mechanism sends the same water again and again into the air, the color did not change.

Sight-seers, however, took the vision in all good faith, as designed for their delectation; and indeed, so successful was the result that a movement is on foot to keep the pink tinge as long as the pink cherry blossoms are out.

Incidentally this fountain is one of the latest to be added to Washington's assortment. It is illuminated from below at night with changing colored lights. And many people this morning assumed that the pink lights had been inadvertently left on.

Robin vs. Auto: The second batch of cherry blossoms are out now in the capital, this time the pink variety, and a new crowd of trippers arrives daily to view the Washington vernal scene. High school students jam legislative galleries, and probably prompt home congressmen to speak at even greater length than usual.

A member of the Monitor's local staff reports an odd sign of spring—a robin which has kept up an unequal contest with its own reflection in the polished side of an automobile every morning for the past week. On three separate occasions the misguided red breast has been observed buffeting itself against the side of a car.

It is not always the same car—the bird picks one at about the same spot where cars are parked under the great elms that shade the "ellipse" behind the White House, when the bird takes time off to eat is a problem; it seems to be at it all day.

While the rest of the world goes singing about its business this blythe spring weather, the fatuous creature continues this hopeless struggle with itself. One gathers there is a moral in all this, but perhaps the reader can work that out for himself.

Pin Pricks That Count: It would appear that gentle satire is a much more effective weapon against the "Kingfish" of Louisiana, Senator Huey P. Long, than direct attack. In Representative Percy L. Gassaway (D), of Oklahoma, famed for his cowboy boots and oversized hats, the Administration has at last found a champion against the Kingfish. It was an extensive search marked by numerous failures.

When Senator Long first went off the reservation, the Administration's initial device was an attempt to smother him by ignoring him. In the Senate he was personally avoided and his speeches were made to an empty chamber. But the packed galleries which now attend every speech of the "Kingfish" attest to the failure of this method.

Next was the effort to bludgeon Senator Long with Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. But this also appears to have little or no effect. Mr. Long throve on direct abuse of the Johnsonian type.

But now the bitter words Senator Long's friends are directing in private at Representative Gassaway would indicate that the latter's mimicry of the "Kingfish" has reached home. There is as yet no public evidence. But Mr. Long has several devoted adherents here in the capitol who of late have given voice to intense resentment against the colorful figure from Oklahoma who has taken it upon himself to out-Long Long. They particularly resent a recent news reel showing Mr. Gassaway surrounded by a personal bodyguard of cap-pistol-armed youngsters aged apparently about seven or eight years.

Government Starts Remaking Rural U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

there are further announcements to come from the White House, the President said today. Mr. Hopkins is expected to loom prominently in them.

A key-point in today's announcements is the possible enlargement of the federal machine. With the indication that most of the work will be done by existing agencies, the possibility of their tremendous expansion looms before Washington. President Roosevelt denied that there would be any increase in the federal pay roll, but admitted that the existing agencies will have to take care of greatly increased labors, for which they will take on new personnel, to be paid out of relief funds.

New Federal Offices

Washington, and every large city in the nation, is likely to see new federal offices appear in its midst. Jobs for white-collar unemployed will come by means of these bureaus. And FERA, which on the surface is minimized by the program of using regular government departments, has plenty of specialized functions left, such as the relief work that has been furnished 100,000 women under its supervision. Such tasks will continue. And PWA will continue as at present, getting its share of the four billions.

President Roosevelt, in his rôle of schoolmaster, talked to 150 correspondents for nearly an hour. More is to come. In the end, a ramified and general picture of made-work emerges, likely to blanket the country, getting actually under way with some delay, but certain to leave its impress on every community just as CWA did, but this time on an enlarged scale.

Wallace's Letter Denies Hostility

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "it will be of some help and help correct the Secretary's outlook, too." But he was doubtful.

The manufacturers were apprehensive today over the fact that they had not received invitations to attend the meeting and investigation hearings. "We should be there to see to our rights," stated Mr. Raeburn.

Elsewhere in New England—on the eve of the Administration's textile investigation in Washington—125 men walked out of the Edward Bloom Silk Company's mill in Putnam, Conn., when a readjusted schedule of wage rates went into effect. The reason for the reduction in the wage schedule was said to be the necessity to manufacture a cheaper quality of rayon.

In Providence Gov. Theodore F. Green prepared to head a delegation from Rhode Island to Washington to plead the cause of the textile manufacturer before the Cabinet investigating committee. He would also see the President himself, he said today.

From Pawtucket today came the report that 1600 persons had signed and sent a petition to President Roosevelt asking him to act directly to save the textile industry in New England. They asked for immediate elimination of the processing tax, adjustment of the North-South wage differential, and protection against Japanese competition.

Georgia Relief Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A decrease of 24.9 per cent was shown in the relief expenditures by the Georgia Emergency Relief Administration during the month of December, it was announced by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, Relief Administrator. Families on relief, she says, will plant approximately 40,000 vegetable gardens this year. The proceeds of these gardens last year had a market value of $792,000, and this year it is expected the value will be nearly $1,000,000.

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Giant Air Clipper Waits Orders For Further Flights

Ship Arrives in Home Port After 21-Hour Trip From Honolulu

ALAMEDA, Calif., April 24 (AP)—Ready for another hop on short notice, members of the crew of the Pan American Clipper awaited orders today for further flights to follow their successful completion of the first round-trip air cruise between California and Hawaii.

Further flights to Honolulu are contemplated by company officials to gather additional data for the projected establishment of regular commercial flight schedules later this year.

But no takeoff is expected to be made for several days at least. Officers of the air line announced that Capt. Edwin C. Musick, skipper of the clipper on its two inaugural dashes, and Fred J. Noonan, navigation officer had been assigned temporarily to the base here, but might be returned later to duty at Miami, Fla.

Completion of the return 2400-mile flight from Hawaii yesterday afternoon in 20 hours and 59 minutes was hailed as definitely establishing the commercial feasibility of the transpacific service, which ultimately will follow an 8500-mile route from the Pacific coast to the Orient.

"The big thrill in the trip was the fact it was negotiated without a thrill," Captain Musick declared. "I think this flight has largely removed the element of chance in the transpacific journey.

"Naturally I agree with Mr. Trippe," he added, commenting upon a telegram from Juan T. Trippe, Pan American Airways president, congratulating the crew upon its work, "that transpacific service has been established through this trip, and possibly others to come."

The big, four-motored flying boat conquered adverse ocean winds in making the eastward flight to arrive here at 2:58 p. m. (5:58 p. m., E. S. T.). A crowd of 10,000 watched the craft alight on the waters of San Francisco Bay.

The clipper made no effort at speed during its flight, completed in a minute short of 21 hours as compared with the westward crossing a week ago of 17 hours, 45 minutes. Head winds cut its average speed to 114 miles an hour. Normal cruising speed is 150 miles an hour.

Musick Was Choice Of Lindbergh for Pilot

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is pleased that other veteran aviators are reaping their share of the world's plaudits for long-distance transoceanic flying.

It was disclosed today that the Colonel was one of the Pan American Airways officials most anxious to see Edwin C. Musick captain the Pan American clipper on its recent successful trial flight of the round trip between California and Hawaii.

It was understood some time ago that he could have piloted the big 19-ton clipper ship on its Honolulu flight had he desired, but that he waived the honor in favor of Musick, the company's No. 1 pilot, who for 22 years has been flying airplanes so quietly and carefully that he never has had even a minor accident.

Since Lindbergh's judgment on technical matters is of high importance in the company's inner councils, aviation circles have understood for some time past that the Colonel probably would take active part in some of the preliminary transpacific flying connected with the inauguration with the new American service to the Orient.

Whether he actually will pilot the passenger ship which inaugurates the service is purely conjectural, for Colonel Lindburgh himself has said nothing on the matter, and until he speaks no one else can be privileged to say what he may do.

Granite Strike Settled

CONCORD, N. H., April 24 (AP)—Settlement of a three weeks' wage dispute between local granite cutters and manufacturers was announced today. A new wage agreement provides for a 40-hour work week, with $1 an hour minimum and a five-day week. The agreement will be in effect for two years. The old agreement, which expired April 1, called for $1 an hour for a 44-hour week.

Transit Revenues Decrease

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Transit revenues during the week ended April 13 were slightly less than a year ago, according to reports by a representative group of companies to the Transit Journal. In contrast to other sections, there was a modest gain in the mid-west tier of states, the Journal stated.

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Closed Shop Vetoed By General Motors In Toledo Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—General Motors Corporation will not sign a closed-shop agreement with its workers and has shut down the Toledo plant of the Chevrolet Motors division, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, announced today.

"The Toledo plant of the Chevrolet Motor division closed down this morning as the result of a strike," Mr. Sloan said. "This follows protracted negotiations between the management and a self-appointed committee of the local labor union No. 18384. These negotiations were conducted pursuant to the corporation's policy to deal with the representatives of any group of its employees.

"The vital question involved is whether General Motors Corporation is willing to sign an agreement for a closed shop, recognizing the local union as the exclusive representative of all the employees of its Toledo plant. This General Motors will not do.

"The strike was called in the face of the fact that, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the National Automobile Labor Board, appointed by the President of the United States to determine accredited representatives of the workers in the Toledo plant, an election was to be held on Wednesday, April 24, and all arrangements had been made for that purpose. The strike will probably frustrate the election.

"Wages at the plant were at the highest level ever paid, on a par with or higher than wages for similar work in the Toledo district."

Effect on Car Output By Strike Minimized

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, said today the closing of the Toledo plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company, by a strike, is having no effect on production schedules of Chevrolet or Pontiac cars.

The Toledo plant manufactures transmissions for the corporation. Mr. Knudsen declined to say how many transmissions the companies had on hand or to estimate how long production could continue. Other General Motors plants also manufacture Chevrolet and Pontiac transmissions, he said.

Offices of the American Federation of Labor here declined in the absence of Francis J. Dillon, general organizer for the automobile industry, to say whether spread of the strike to other Chevrolet plants was regarded as likely.

Union Leaders in Hartford Threaten General Strike

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24 (AP)—State and municipal law enforcement authorities considered plans today to cope with possible labor trouble in this city as union leaders threatened a general strike to force a showdown in the dispute between truck companies and their drivers.

A meeting in the office of Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd, head of the Connecticut National Guard, was attended by Commissioner Anthony Sunderland, in charge of the state police, Mayor J. Watson Beach, fire and police officials of Hartford and General Ladd.

While the conference was in progress, state police continued to give protection to truck drivers and transportation officials operating vehicles in defiance of the union mandate and to prevent acts of violence.

Roy Anderson of Forestville, a striker, was arrested by state police today on a charge of arson in connection with the burning of a truck on the Newington Highway. Anderson's bail was fixed at $5000, pending the outcome of a police investigation.

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NEW YORK

Chemists Offer Industry's Aid In United Drive for Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

research in the creation of new materials and new markets for chemicals.

Tribute Paid to Press

Prof. Roger Adams of the University of Illinois, president of the American Chemical Society, who presided at the symposium at which Mr. du Pont spoke, paid a tribute to the press for what it has done for chemistry and natural science generally.

"Even to this day, however, the public does not comprehend the significance of chemistry in its intimate use in the production of thousands of every-day articles," he said. "Neither does it comprehend the time, thought, energy, co-operation and expense involved in research necessary to introduce new commercial products.

"The press could be of added value if it would bring to the attention of the people in a popular way the modus operandi of a modern research laboratory—the highly trained staff, the expensive library, the innumerable kinds of chemicals and equipment, the hundreds and hundreds of negative experiments before one is successful, the long grind of enlarging the laboratory results to a semiworks and then to a plant scale.

"Such information would aid in hastening to dispel a formerly widespread idea that chemists are magicians. It would let the world know what the chemist actually is, a hard-working, conservative, honest, reliable, and for the most part modestly paid citizen who is an asset to any community."

Nichols Medal Awarded

The setting up of an agency which would be responsible for social and economic consequences of scientific discoveries and their applications was urged by J. Bowman of the United Chemicals & Organic Products Company of Chicago, who held that the "scientific attitude of truthful advertising of materials must pervade business if the full benefits were to be derived from scientific discoveries."

The feature of the proceedings last night was the bestowal of the William H. Nichols Medal, highest honor of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, on the Rev. Julius A. Nieuland of the University of Notre Dame, at a dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Natural Scientists from all over the country joined in honoring the recipient, who was commended by Dr. E. R. Bridgwater of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for his contribution to chemistry, particularly with the chemistry of acetylene. He declared that the medalist had "provided the corner stone on which a new branch of our chemical industry is being built."

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French and German War Veterans Plan Paris Talks May 5

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—French and German veterans who confronted each other in the trenches in the last war will hold private conversations in Paris May 5 in continuation of their efforts to relieve tension between their countries.

The National Union of Combatants voted in its annual convention at Le Touquet today to enter into discussions with veterans of other countries in the cause of peace. It warned, however, that these efforts would be wrecked if Germany continued a policy of "prestige beyond reason."

Henri Pichot, president of the organization, told the 1500 delegates that talks such as those contemplated were helpful but must be carried out with "all frankness and prudence necessary."

"Between former combatants one ought to be able to speak frankly," M. Pichot said. "We did well with Corporal Mussolini and we are ready to adopt the same attitude with Private Hitler.

"Corporal Mussolini told us 'I know you and I know what you want—peace.' Private Hitler—Does he wish it; can he speak the same language? This is the root problem."

Byrd Flagship Arrives

BALBOA, C. Z., April 24 (AP)—The flagship of the Byrd antarctic expedition arrived April 22 from Dunedin, N. S., after 20 months at Little America. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who reached here April 3 on a steamer from New Zealand, was at the docks to welcome his companions.

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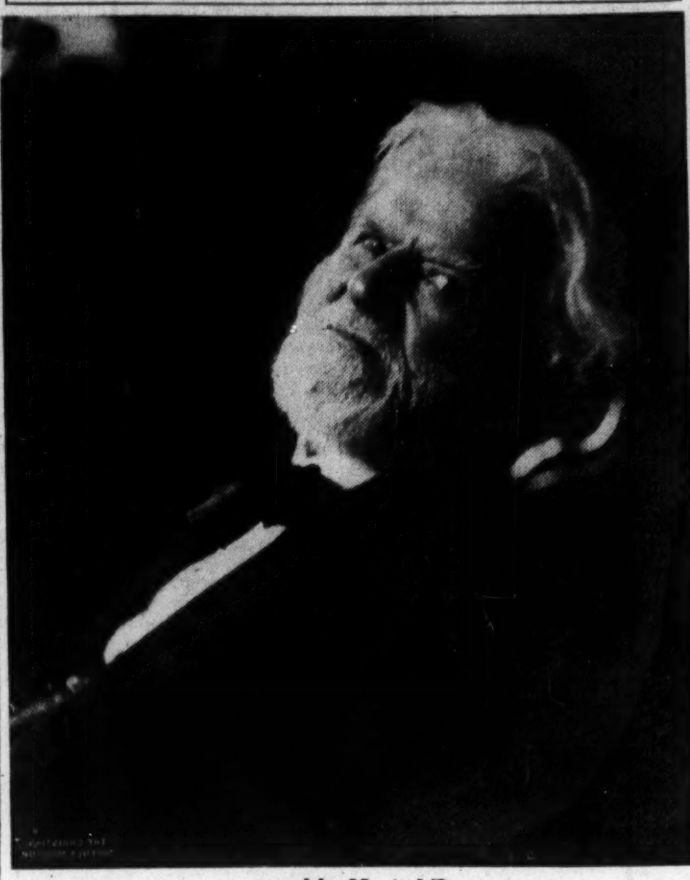
The Man With the Hoe



Edwin Markham

Man in the News

★ ★ ★

Markham Wrote a Great Poem And Also Shod Horses Expertly

★ ★ ★

It may be, as has often been said, that Edwin Markham's famous poem "The Man With the Hoe" was inspired by Millet's famous painting; or it may be that it was the lonely and beautiful valley in California where the boy Markham went to live when he was five.

Perhaps it was during those formative years that there took root in the back of the little boy's thoughts the idea that would be fed, as the years passed, with the sights and sounds of soil to be tilled, and crops to be sown, and good to be done, and kindness to be felt, and ambition to be cherished, and ideals, and an accurate appraisal of the values that give life richness.

Much Besides a Poet

Markham, who was honored this week in New York on his eighty-third anniversary, was 47 when he wrote the poem; he had gone to common school, and to the San José Normal School, and he had been a school principal, and a school superintendent, and he had farmed, and shod horses; think what it would have been like to see this strong, squarely made man fitting shoes to patient farm horses.

His hair is glistening white now, but his expression probably hasn't changed a great deal, for he is a man, looking as C. Lewis Hind once said, like a cross between Robert Browning and Walt Whitman—of whom men must always have said as he passed by, "There goes a kind man," and all of us can remember that the men we knew as blacksmiths seemed first of all kind men.

Kindness Begets Kindness

Perhaps one should be kind to be a good blacksmith; at any rate, a picture of Edwin Markham, leather aproned in the glow and fanning sparkle of anvil fire, his ruddy face close in the shadow of a fine farm horse, is not a hard picture to conjure.

Well, in his young years he became a herder of sheep, and a herder of cattle; if he got caught between the classic enmities of sheep and cattle men at any time there is no record of it.

At a dinner, considerably after he had written "The Man With the Hoe" someone who admired him very much, exclaimed, "Why, he is the whole Yosemite; the thunder, the might and the majesty of it!" And Markham was not embarassed or deprecating of such words; he is a man singularly tolerant, and full of the kind of courtesy which would use what time there was appreciating, even such extravagant words, rather than looking to see what there was in them he could deny.

Words Proved Prophetic

In 1899, when he wrote "The Man With the Hoe," no one could tell that a bare 15 years would suffice, when threats of war would come, and an actual war too, and a world would be swept with Markham's own vision of the necessity of the Man and His Hoe.

And when the poem had become, in the opinion of many, "the battle-cry of the next thousand years," Markham gave up his teaching and his versifying for little newspapers, and began to write more seriously and with great diligence.

He left California and he came to the East to live; he studied and he wrote; and he wrote a series of magazine articles covering the whole scourge as it then existed of child labor; and he wrote a Book of Poetry which covered 600 years of European and American poetry.

Honors Are Many

They made him a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and colleges gave him honorary degrees; and probably out of all the poetry he has ever written there is not one which is any better advice for today's harried races to think on than the one which reads:

> We men of Earth have here the stuff—
> Of Paradise.
> We need no other stones, to build,
> The stairs into the Unfulfilled.
>
> No other ivory for the doors.
> No other marble for the floors.
> No other cedar for the beam,
> And dome of Man's immortal dream.
>
> Here, on the paths of everyday,
> Here, on the common human way,
> Is all the stuff the gods would take.
> To build a heaven, to mold and make,
> New Edens. Ours the stuff sublime,
> To build Eternity—in time.

Fellowship Plans Antiwar Reunion

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Some 200 persons met at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie yesterday to lay plans for a world religious conference which they hope will help to abolish war. The conference will be held in London in July, 1936, sponsored by the World Fellowship of Faiths.

Sir Francis Younghusband, British chairman of the Fellowship, called the fear which leads to war, and nationalism "in excess or defect," two of the great obstacles which the Fellowship must combat.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Mrs. August Belmont, Henry Morgenthau, August Heckscher, Lord Duveen, Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, William Fellowes Morgan and Charles F. Weller, head of the Fellowship's Chicago office, were present.

Herbert Hoover is honorary president of the Fellowship and the Gaekwar of Baroda, India, is international president.

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Compromise Bill For Bonus Gains Favor in Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—The odds in favor of passage by the Senate of the compromise Harrison bonus bill instead of outright cash payment as voted by the House increased significantly today as concluding testimony before the Senate Finance Committee indicated that the Harrison plan would put a far smaller burden on the Treasury and the taxpayer than would its alternatives.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, estimated that the device of offering negotiable Government bonds in exchange for the bonus certificates provided in the Harrison bill would increase the Treasury's immediate obligation to the veterans by only $558,253,658. By contrast he testified that the Patman bill passed by the House would add $1,560,501,410 and the Vinson bill favored by the American Legion would add $1,622,112,384.

Would Pay to Hold Certificates

A further advantage in the Harrison bill brought out during the hearing was that it put a premium on holding the certificates. Under its provisions veterans declining the exchange would obtain 4 per cent interest annually on the maturity value of their certificates during years between the new maturity date and the original date—a period which would average three or four years depending on the individual circumstances.

Because of this premium on declining the exchange, it was estimated that probably as many as 500,000 or more veterans would retain their certificates thereby lessening the immediate burden of bonus payment on the Treasury while at the same time giving to those so electing an additional benefit.

No New Taxation

General Hines said that in his opinion this measure would not require any immediate new taxation, thus differing with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who yesterday told the committee that any of the proposed bonus bills would require new taxation which would raise up to $800,000,000 a year.

The veterans' administrator asked the committee to discuss the point with the Treasury, and said that undoubtedly Mr. Morgenthau's opinion was that of the Administration. But he pointed out that the adjusted-service certificate fund in the Treasury now amounts to $1,357,786,128, which he considered more than sufficient to meet any cash demands under the Harrison bill. It provides for bond exchanges in multiples of $50. Any odd balance in favor of the veteran would have to be paid in cash.

Sons of Presidents Prefer Quiet of Private Life

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Sons of nine Presidents of the United States are active today in business or the law, but few men whose fathers sat in the White House are engaged in politics.

The names of one or another of the Presidential sons appear in the news from time to time. Six were guests of the famous Gridiron Club at its golden jubilee anniversary dinner in Washington, recalling the attendance of their fathers at fêtes of that organization throughout its 50 years' existence.

One presidential son, Robert A. Taft, challenged the "New Deal" gold policy by filing a suit recently in the Supreme Court, where his father once was the chief justice after having been President.

Seventy sons were born to the 31 men who have been American Presidents. Twenty of those sons are living. Their ages range from 71 years, that of Harry Augustus Garfield, former president of Williams College, to 19 years, the age of President Franklin D. Rosevelt's youngest son, John, who is attending Harvard University.

The law has been a favorite vocation of President's sons. For instance, James R. Garfield, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as Secretary of the Interior, is now practicing law in Cleveland.

The most active in politics is President Theodore Roosevelt's eldest son, Theodore Jr., who has followed in his father's footsteps. Beginning as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Harding and Coolidge Administrations, he resigned to run as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, but was defeated. Since then he has been Governor of Puerto Rico and Governor General of the Philippine Islands. At present he is active in Republican affairs, being president of the National Republican Club at New York.

Surviving sons of Presidents are:

HARRY AUGUSTUS GARFIELD, College President, Williamstown, Mass.
JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, Lawyer, Mentor, Ohio.
IRVING McDOWELL GARFIELD, Lawyer, Boston.
ABRAM GARFIELD, Architect, Cleveland.
CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, New York City.
RICHARD FOLSOM CLEVELAND, Lawyer, Baltimore.
FRANCIS GROVER CLEVELAND, Lawyer, Belmont, Mass.
RUSSELL BENJAMIN HARRISON, Lawyer, Indianapolis.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT Jr., Oyster Bay, N. Y.
KERMIT ROOSEVELT, Steamship Company Official, New York City.
ARCHIBALD BULLOCK ROOSEVELT, Bond Business, New York City.
ROBERT ALPHONSO TAFT, Lawyer, Cincinnati.
CHARLES PHELPS TAFT II, Lawyer, Cincinnati.
JOHN COOLIDGE, Railway Business, New Haven, Conn.
HERBERT CLARK HOOVER Jr., Air Transport Official, Sierra Madre, Calif.
ALLAN HENRY HOOVER, Banking, Bakersfield, Calif.
JAMES ROOSEVELT, Insurance, Boston.
ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, Air Transport Official, Leesburg, Va.
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT Jr., Harvard Student.
JOHN A. ROOSEVELT, Harvard Student.

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DEALER ADVERTISEMENT
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Varsity Club Luncheon Sets Old Player to Reminiscing

Harvard Football Star of 80's Now Favors English Rugby and Soccer—No Training Tables or Elaborate Equipment in Those Days

Staunchly erect, yet decidedly reliant upon the use of a cane, Francis Call Woodman, Harvard, class of 1888, referred to his support disparagingly by saying, "Motto, do not play football." As a football player of the early '80's, he thoroughly enjoyed a recent luncheon innovation of the Varsity Club for "H" men. Training table fare and informal speeches by coaches, brought memories, by contrast with his playing days, when coaches and training tables were luxuries unheard-of.

Mr. Woodman, now a consultant in education, following several years abroad, expressed keen appreciation for the Varsity Club idea. Although he believed he would be the oldest football man to attend, he was agreeably surprised in that several others preceded him as a veteran. Anyway these old "H" men are still talking about the luncheon and awaiting notice of the next. The club members are all varsity lettermen and naturally have much in common on occasions like this.

"Too Dangerous"

"Frankly, I do not like modern football," he replied when queried on the subject. "It is too commercial and too dangerous." This sort of upset our expectations. Since he is an old Harvard football player, we supposed he would elaborate on comparing past and present, but hardly looked for him to oppose football in general. He held no brief for the game as played in his day either. Rather, he favors the English rugby and soccer which he studied and grew to understand and thereby develop a preference for them over American football.

No, there were no training tables in his day, nor did the players wear steel braces, hip, knee or shoulder contraptions. Padding, if any, was sewed to the clothing and a canvas jacket laced over the jersey, comprised most of the uniform. Describing conditions of those days gradually set him to reminiscing on many of the high lights of the time.

The greatest football player he came in contact with was his 1887 team captain, A. P. "Burt" Holden, a halfback. Holden, incidentally, suffered a crushed chest in the Princeton game that year, but deprived the medical profession of the pleasure of an intricate emergency operation by regaining normalcy through the medium of nothing more than an ordinary sneeze.

If Mr. Woodman had an idol athlete, we judge it would have been Holden. He discoursed freely and warmly on the mid-Westerner, whose father owned both the Hollander Hotel in Cleveland and the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The season of 1886 Mr. Woodman had played on Billy Brooks's team along with Holden, all former Phillips Exeter Academy boys. That team went back to Exeter and played a game with the prep school with the score favoring the college men, 158 to 0. Woodman, who had a proficient football toe for those days, recalled kicking 25 goals after touchdown that afternoon.

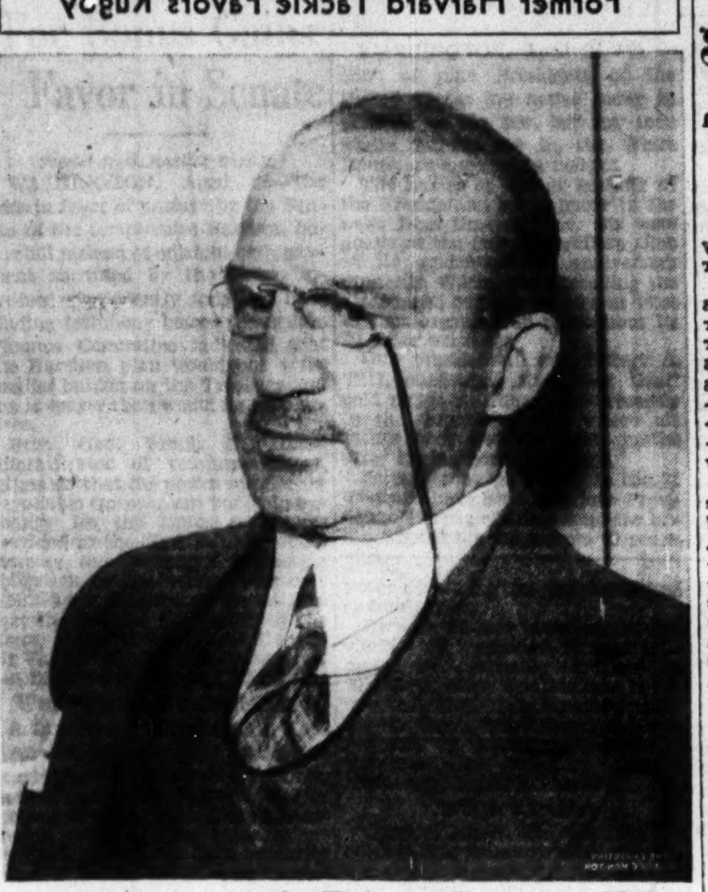
The '84 team he proclaimed a joke with its AD and Millionaire rush-line. Against Yale this team fell victim to the tune of 48 to 0. The next year President Eliot ruled football out as becoming too much of a "circus." In 1886 came the team that went to Exeter, but closed its season in defeat to Yale, 29 to 4. In 1887 the Crimson lost to Yale, 17 to 8, with Burt Holden, the team captain, on the sideline, the result of the injury in the Princeton game. That Yale game was played in New York, timed by a Princeton man and refereed by Walter Camp of Yale.

Outkicked His Students

Following his career at Harvard Mr. Woodman spent several years as manager in a publishing establishment and then took up headmaster duties at a preparatory school. He served in the school post some 18 years and boasts that never once during that time was he outkicked by a student on the practice field.

Unlike many old graduates, and particularly football players of various colleges, Mr. Woodman did not elaborate on the past gridiron greats and belittle the present-day stars. He credited both ages, but seemed more ready to enter upon a dissertation of English Rugby and soccer. He stated that he had several times wished to discourse upon this subject, but could find no one to print it. Knowing practically nothing about Rugby and very little about soccer, we made a rather hurried exit, satisfied with the earlier comment upon American football days.

Former Harvard Tackle Favors Rugby



By a Staff Photographer

Francis C. Woodman

Twenty-Five Years Ago On the Diamond

April 24, 1910

ONLY one major league game was played and that was won by Cincinnati, 10 to 6, over St. Louis. Lobert's home run helped win the game. Cincinnati held fifth place in the National League standing.

Owens Runs 100 Yards In 8.4s.—Flying Start

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—Ohio State University's Jesse Owens took a flying start and flashed his spikes through 100 yards yesterday in eight and four-tenths seconds.

He started 20 yards behind the first marker and was hitting his full stride as he went into the measured distance. Three watches caught him in :08.4s., a full second under the world mark from a crouching start.

Track Coach Larry Snyder said, "that's the fastest any human being ever moved for 100 yards, under his own power." Considering the flying start, it was three-tenths of a second under the best time for which any one else has been given credit. Snyder thinks Owens can cut one-tenth or two-tenths off yesterday's mark.

Sporting Around the Hub

YANKEE will be sailing out of Boston Harbor tomorrow morning on her long voyage to Gosport, Eng., via the Azores. She will be convoyed across the ocean by the Eastern Yacht Club flagship, Atlantic. Yesterday, Yankee, flying the blue pennant of the Eastern Y. C. from main truck for the first time, was towed from Lawley's yard in Neponset to the Army Base in South Boston for supplies. Whistles, cheers and gun salutes greeted the Boston yacht as she was being towed. Commodore Gerard B. Lambert and Designer Frank Paine were aboard. The Boston Yacht Club fired three guns in Yankee's honor, and the floating coast guard station joined in with its whistle. Arriving at the Army Base, Yankee was berthed astern of the three-masted schooner Atlantic.

* * *

Commonwealth Country Club jumped into the lead in the team standing of the Boston Four-Ball Golf League yesterday, when its representatives defeated Oakley Country Club, 14 to 1, at Commonwealth. Fred Wright carried off the scoring honors with a low medal round of 71 on his own ball. He and Dr. C. W. Crowley teamed to score a better-ball of 68 for Commonwealth. Other results yesterday were: Brae Burn defeated Wellesley at Brae Burn, 10½ to 4½; Wollaston downed Weston at Weston, 10 to 5; Charles River beat Winchester at Charles River, 9 to 6, and Woodland topped The Country Club at Woodland by an 8-to-7 score.

* * *

Boston's public links golfers, 150 of them, invaded the Franklin Park course for the season opening yesterday. Eleven holes were available. Greenkeeper Joe Howe expects close to 1000 more players before the week ends. With good weather the remaining holes will be opened to the public this week.

* * *

Today is stag day at Woodland Golf Club and careful preparations for an interesting affair have been worked out by the committee in charge. Following the various golf competitions all afternoon the entire ensemble will gather at an evening meal. Francis Ouimet will be toastmaster.

* * *

The Harvard Athletic Association will conduct competitions at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon for three football trophies to be awarded for individual excellence in football fundamentals—punting, forward passing and drop-kicking. Head Coach Richard C. Harlow has returned to Western Maryland, so Wes Fesler will conduct the competition. The forward passing trophy is a sterling silver bowl and was an anonymous gift. The Roger W. Cutler Trophy, to be awarded the player who excels in punting, was donated by Roger W. Cutler '11. The drop-kick trophy was donated by Stephen V. R. Crosby '91.

* * *

Genevieve Fowler of Gloucester and Barney Curtin of Lynn won the New England mixed doubles bowling title with a total of 1103. They have only bowled twice together, first in the Lynn tournament and again last night at Red Millar's Boulevard Alleys in Revere.

Over the Net

THE outdoor schedule of the Eastern (United States) Lawn Tennis Association, recently announced, includes no less than 38 senior tournaments. The first outdoor event is listed for the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., where the New York State intercollegiate singles and doubles tournaments will be held May 16-18. Last year West Point, coached by Ralph E. Chambers of Longwood, won the doubles championship for the first time.

* * *

Francis X. Shields of New York and Hollywood, Calif., No. 3 in the national rankings, who was invited to share the singles burden with Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. in the forthcoming Davis Cup matches in Mexico, D. F., was unable to accept because of motion-picture work. J. Donald Budge, who will play doubles with C. Gene Mako, will probably be chosen to play singles along with Grant, since Budge is a better singles player than his partner. Mako and Budge are young California stars. Grant hails from Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

The Chinese Davis Cup players, Kho Sinkie and Guy Cheng, who will meet the United States Davis Cup team in Mexico next month, are practicing diligently at the Los Angeles Tennis Club. They will leave California in time to become acclimated to conditions in Mexico City. They meet the U. S. team on May 10, 11 and 12.

* * *

Bobby Riggs, second-ranking junior tennis player in Southern California, outlasted Joe Hunt, the United States boy champion, in five hard-fought sets at the Bel-Air Country Club in California recently to win the fifth annual spring vacation tennis tournament. Riggs won at 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 10—8. Riggs and Hunt later teamed to win the doubles final from Lawrence Nelson and Julius Heldman, 10—12, 6—4, 7—5.

* * *

According to news reports from Rome, Wilmer Moore Hines of North Carolina recently defeated Giorgio de Stefani, Italy's No. 1 player, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2, in the Italian tennis championships.

Señorita Lizana a Sensation

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., April 24 (AP)—Playing in her first English tournament, Señorita Anita Lizana, of Chile, hailed by English critics as "another Suzanne Lenglen," created a sensation yesterday by defeating Miss K. E. Stammers, third-ranking British player, 6—4, 6—1.

College Track Result

Miami 80, Butler 51.

College Golf Result

William & Mary 5½, Boston C. ½.

United States Open Golf Tournament Qualifiers Warned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—If the final warnings go unheeded, tomorrow morning will find some golfer awakening too late to the fact that the deadline for filing entry to the national open will have passed. Applications accompanied by the $5 entry fee must be mailed tonight.

The championship committee headed by John G. Jackson of the United States Golf Association announced yesterday that few requests to qualify outside home territory will be granted. The increase in the number of qualifying points to 25 has made it unnecessary to grant as many requests.

Quotas for the sectional qualifying rounds will be determined as soon as the association has had time to sort the entries. The qualifying rounds will be played May 13, and the championship is scheduled for June 6-8 at the Oakmont Country Club at Oakmont, Penna.

Preston A. Fairo of Baltimore and Mrs. W. W. Haerther of Lake Villa, Ill., are two new appointees to membership on the public links committee of the U. S. G. A. Fairo succeeds the late John E. Cross and Mrs. Haerther has been named vice-chairman of the women's committee to assist Mrs. Opal S. Hill.

Over 150,000 Fans At Inaugural Games

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—With far better weather than prevailed for the opening of the season last week, baseball fans turned out more than 150,000 strong yesterday for the inaugural games in seven major league cities.

The aggregate attendance was 156,490, as compared to 148,187 for the eight openings last week. Cincinnati opened its home season last Tuesday and so was not figured in yesterday's total.

The National League, with the Giants and Braves playing to 47,009 paid customers in New York, drew 87,009 for three games, while 69,481 saw the four American League contests. The attendance by cities:

National League		American League	
At New York	47,009	At Cleveland	22,000
At Brooklyn	30,000	At Boston	20,500
At St. Louis	10,000	At Chicago	15,000
		At Philadelphia	10,981

Golf History Is Made When Locke Wins Open

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., April 24 (AP)—For the first time in the history of golf here an amateur has won both the Simon-pure and the open golf championships of South Africa in the same year.

Last week 17-year-old Bobbie Locke captured the amateur title and yesterday he completed the regulation 72-holes of the open championship with a winning total of 296 and a three-stroke margin over the field.

Call for Eastern A. A. Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass., April 24—Ruth Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Archery Association, has sent out the call for the association's annual tournament which is to be held at Deerfield, Mass., June 27, 28 and 29. The York, American, National and Columbia rounds are to be shot Thursday and Friday with a flight, team and clout shoot on Saturday. As the national championships are to be held in the West this year, the Eastern A. A. expects to have a large number at its tournament as the association covers all archery activities east of the Mississippi River. Novices and junior archers are especially welcomed at these tournaments.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	6	1	.857
Cleveland	4	1	.800
Chicago	4	3	.571
Washington	3	3	.500
New York	3	4	.428
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	5	.167

Results April 23

Boston 7, New York 4.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 7, Detroit 2.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	4	1	.800
Newark	5	2	.714
Baltimore	5	3	.625
Buffalo	3	2	.600
Montreal	3	4	.428
Syracuse	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	6	.250
Albany	1	4	.200

Results April 23

Baltimore 10, Rochester 7.
Syracuse 16, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 10, Albany 5.
Newark 3, Montreal 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
St. Louis	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Boston	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333

Results April 23

New York 6, Boston 5 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	11	2	.846
Los Angeles	12	4	.750
San Francisco	8	6	.571
Hollywood	8	6	.571
Sacramento	6	10	.375
Seattle	5	9	.357
Portland	5	9	.357
Missions	3	12	.200

Results April 23

Los Angeles 9, San Francisco 7.
Seattle 8, Sacramento 4.
Portland 9, Oakland 8.
Missions 6, Hollywood 1.

No Olympic Lacrosse

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., April 24 (Canadian Press)—Hopes of sending a Canadian lacrosse team to the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games was shattered Tuesday night by President Dan McKenzie of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, who announced he had received word the game had been ruled out in favor of another sport by the Olympic committee.

Batting Punch Fails Yankees In Early Games

Babe Ruth Given Royal Welcome on Return to New York

The New York Yankees, picked as one of the leading pennant contenders in the American League race, are not hitting. This fact was admitted yesterday by Joe McCarthy, their manager, before the Yanks and Red Sox opened the local junior league season here in Boston.

The Yankees are expected to hit. When they don't, the result is defeats instead of victories. And victories are quite necessary if a team expects to win a pennant.

"We are in a bad batting slump," said McCarthy before his team lost to the Red Sox yesterday, "but we will shake it. Fellows like Gehrig, Chapman, Dickey, Lazzeri and Selkirk are all hitters when they hit their stride. In our first six games at Yankee Stadium, we made exactly 36 hits, which averages six per game. We scored 19 runs, only slightly more than three a game. You can't win ball games that way.

Pitching Is Good

"Our pitching is good. In two successive games with the Athletics we made four and three hits, yet we won both times. If the pitching hadn't been good, we probably wouldn't have won a game. Under normal conditions the Yanks are powerful and have what it takes to win a pennant. They are faster and younger than last season.

"It should be a great race this year. The Red Sox, Yanks, Cleveland and Detroit are in the running, with Washington also a possibility."

Probably the most luckless Yankee during those first six games in the stadium was Ben Chapman, the speed-boy outfielder. Chapple made three hits in 22 trips to the plate, which averages something like .136. Sixteen times he went to bat with the bases occupied and failed to produce, which is the main reason why the Yanks have lost four of their first seven games.

McCarthy did not care to comment on the loss of Babe Ruth. However, there is no doubt that without him the Yankees are stronger defensively. George Selkirk, a left-handed batter who hit .313 last season, is playing right field in place of Ruth. Selkirk will not hit like Ruth, at least not at present, but he covers considerably more ground in the field. McCarthy uses Selkirk, and Combs, along with Chapman, against right-handed pitchers and sends Hill and Hoag against left-handers.

Gomez, Broaca, Ruffing, Murphy, Allen, Van Atta, Deshong and Tamulis are the mainstays of the pitching staff. Pat Malone, formerly with the Cubs and Cardinals of the National League, will help.

Ruth Welcomed Back

Approximately 47,000 people filed into the Polo Grounds yesterday, at New York and welcomed back Babe Ruth. It was the largest opening-day National League crowd in New York's history, according to reports. Unfortunately, Ruth didn't have as great a day as he did at Boston's opening, when he hit a home run and made a startling play in the outfield. But he was the old Babe just the same and the packed Polo Grounds watched his every move, applauding when an opportunity presented itself.

Incidentally, the Giants won this game in 11 innings, 6 to 5, when Mel Ott singled with two mates on base in the eleventh.

Brooklyn took undisputed possession of first place in the National League race by beating Philadelphia, 12 to 5. The Dodgers made only 10 hits, but made good use of nine bases on balls. Camilli of the Phillies smashed out his fifth home run of the season. He leads the majors in this respect.

The world champion Cardinals jumped up into second place in the National behind the seven-hit pitching of Paul Dean, who registered his second victory of the campaign. Whitehead has replaced Manager Frankie Frisch at second base. Several days ago the pilot was spiked in the hand.

About 20,000 Boston fans turned out to welcome the Red Sox yesterday and Joe Cronin's boys came through with a sparkling triumph. The Sox are hitting, but even more important is their sensational pitching.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Davis Cup Play in the Offing

WITH the naming of the captain and players who will represent the United States in the preliminary-round matches of the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition of 1935, another step has been taken toward the finding out of what country is to have the privilege of challenging Great Britain for the trophy. The American team, led by Walter L. Pate as nonplaying captain, and composed of Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., meets China in its first match, and, if successful, faces the winner of the Mexican-Cuban match for the right to go across the Atlantic and meet the winner of the European zone final and the right to challenge the present holder of the trophy. It is interesting to note that, for the first time in Davis Cup history, not one of the American zone matches will be played within the confines of the United States. All three are to be played on the courts of the Mexico City Country Club, in Mexico, D. F., which not only makes it the first time that one city has had the privilege of staging three successive Davis Cup matches; but it is the first time that one club has had the honor of being host to three such matches the same year. In accepting this new plan, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has taken a step which should popularize the competition in Mexico.

Staff Photo

Bryan M. Grant Jr.

Two Other Precedents Broken

There are two other precedents which are also being broken this year and both of them are by the United States. In the first place Grant, Mako and Budge make up the youngest team that has ever represented Uncle Sam in a Davis Cup match. In the second place not one of the players or the acting captain has ever taken part in a Davis Cup match before. While Pate is new to the Cup competition he has, however, had much experience both as a player and official and should make a good man to handle the affairs of the team. Of the players Grant is not only the oldest; but he has had more tournament experience than have Mako and Budge. Grant is the present United States clay-court singles champion and were he bigger, he would undoubtedly earn an even higher rank for himself in tennis circles. Mako and Budge, though young and lacking in big-tournament experience, are among the most promising of the younger American amateurs. Mako is the United States junior and intercollegiate singles champion and, with Budge, forms the United States clay-court doubles championship team. They also won the Pacific Southwest doubles championship in the course of which they defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, which shows that they are certainly a very good doubles team and worthy of their ranking as third best team in the country.

Should Win Their Matches

Young and inexperienced though they may be, there is reason to expect that they will win their North American Zone matches and advance to the interzone match. That several changes will be made in the team before it crosses the ocean is certain. Whether or not Pate will continue as captain undoubtedly rests on whether or not he will care to devote the time necessary to make the trip to England. It is expected that at least two of these players will go abroad and that at least two veteran players will be added. Allison and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. are confidentially expected to be members of the team with Mako and Budge their chief mates. It was originally planned to have Frank A. Parker on the American team; but interference in studies is said to have forced him to decline the invitation and Grant may be taken in his place. If Allison and Wood get into their best playing form and Mako and Budge again play the kind of doubles they showed in the final tournaments of last year, there is every reason to believe that Uncle Sam will go far in the matches played at Wimbledon.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 12, Armor Tech. 1.
Colgate 5, Cornell 3.
Indiana State 12, Indiana 7.
L. I. U. 14, Shepherd S. T. 3.
Michigan 10, Northwestern 4.
Milford 15, University 3.
N. Y. U. 2, Brooklyn 1.
Ohio State 12, Illinois 6.
Princeton 9, Lehigh 0.
Purdue 10, Wabash 7.
Western S. T. 4, Wisconsin 2.
Wooster 16, Ashland 0.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	6	1	.857
Chattanooga	5	2	.714
Birmingham	5	2	.714
Atlanta	5	3	.625
Knoxville	3	5	.375
Nashville	2	5	.286
New Orleans	2	5	.286
Little Rock	1	6	.143

Results April 23

Birmingham 6, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 6, Nashville 5.
Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 11, New Orleans 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	5	2	.714
St. Paul	5	2	.714
Minneapolis	5	2	.714
Indianapolis	5	2	.714
Milwaukee	3	3	.500
Louisville	3	5	.375
Toledo	2	6	.250
Kansas City	0	6	.000

Results April 23

Toledo 5, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 7, Columbus 6.
Other games postponed.

Einsenstat on Trial

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced yesterday that Harry Eisenstat, 18-year-old left-handed pitcher and a Brooklyn boy, had been obtained on trial from the Dayton Club of the Middle Atlantic League. The Dodgers have until May 15 to pass final judgment on the pitcher and if they keep him they will send Dayton a player or a sum of money. Although the property of the Dayton club, Eisenstat was with the Dodgers in spring training and showed up well.

College Tennis Results

Muhlenberg 5, Temple 2.
Northwestern 4, Western S. T. 3.
N. Y. U. 6, Brooklyn 0.

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Warning on 'Buy American' As Threat to Own Exports Goes Out From Washington

Japan's Heavy Purchases of Cotton Are Cited as Offset to Textile Sales—New Demands Made for Canceling Processing Tax

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—A quiet word has gone out from the State Department to the textile industry and other interested parties that the campaign to "buy American" is a two-edged sword that may shut foreign markets to American goods.

A disposition to blame Japanese textile imports for the plight of the industry, and a campaign in a certain big newspaper chain directed against all imports from the same country are causing serious alarm to high Administration officials, and to informed members of commercial chambers in this city.

It is pointed out that the Japanese are in a position to close down markets to American imports as an answer to a similar boycott in this country, and that the anti-Japanese trade propaganda now being circulated in the Hearst press is finding a reflection in Japanese newspapers.

Big Buyer of Cotton

Japan is one of the biggest purchasers of American cotton, it is pointed out, and so long as world trade is a two-way affair, with the United States already protected by a high tariff wall, and one of the few nations left with a favorable trade balance, it would be the part of wisdom to continue to buy a reasonable share of foreign goods if American exports are to be bought abroad.

The Administration has taken steps on three fronts to meet the crisis confronting the textile industry.

Higher Tariff Opposed

In the first place President Roosevelt's cabinet committee unofficially told the textile manufacturers not to look to a higher tariff for a solution. Such an effort, they implied, would be merely chasing a rainbow.

At the same time Marvin H. McIntyre, one of the President's secretaries, was named to attend a southern cotton manufacturers' gathering at Augusta, Georgia, as an "ambassador of good will."

The Federal Tariff Commission, finally, acting on the orders of the White House, investigated the effects of Japanese competition in foreign markets.

It is the attitude of the Cabinet committee—composed of the Secretaries of State, Commerce, Agriculture and Labor—that Japanese competition in the domestic market is comparatively slight, but that on world markets it may be serious. It is here that the effect of the processing tax, of the higher American standard of living, of the obsolescence in equipment of American plants, all have their effect. Recommendations seem in order for a general reorganization of the whole industry with an off-side chance of some change in the processing tax.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, who has made himself a leader in the Congressional demand for federal assumption of the cost of the processing tax, made another appeal to Mr. Roosevelt today for a mass interview to discuss the issue. He proposes to lead a delegation of representatives to the White House, but awaits definite word from Mr. Roosevelt.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts demanded "immediate action" from the floor of the House today. "It is not a sectional but a national matter," she said. "There is something radically wrong when not one mill but several are closed within a week."

A third representative from Massachusetts, Representative Joseph P. Connery Jr., a Democrat, informed the House that the Cabinet Committee would begin hearings on Thursday.

"The President of the United States is on the job," he said, "and will see that that textile workers get fair play."

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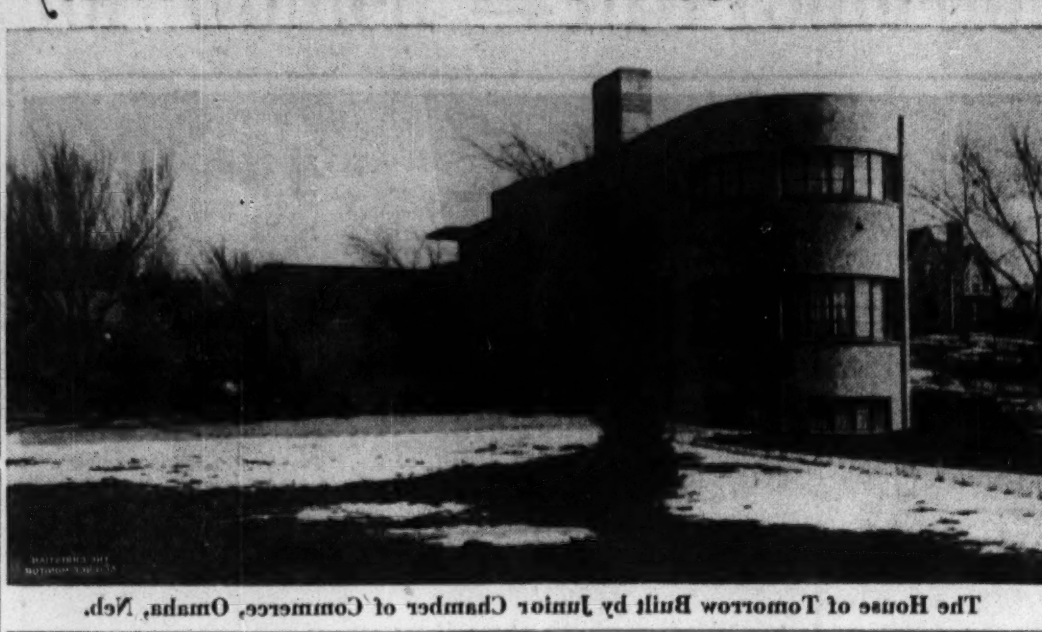
Young Businessmen Strive for Civic Beauty


The House of Tomorrow Built by Junior Chamber of Commerce, Omaha, Neb.

Junior Chambers of Commerce all over the United States are busy building modern houses, revamping old ones and prettying up the streets and parks.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Young business men of the country have undertaken to beautify the city streets and highways, to improve water fronts and recreational facilities, and to give an extra spur to the Federal Government's housing program. They are members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Building an up-to-date, modern house or revamping an old one in the home city to demonstrate new materials and to stimulate citizens to do the same is the latest project added to the Junior Chamber's program. Reports are coming in here from all parts of the country to Howard S. Davidson, national chairman of the project, on what actually has been accomplished in this direction.

5000 Pay to See House

In Waterloo, Iowa, the Junior Chamber secured an old house and completely remodeled it. They put in new foundations and a basement recreation room, and built an attached garage. On the first day of its opening Waterloo people streamed in, to the tune of 5000, each paying $1 entrance fee. After the house had been open for inspection for one month it was given away to one of the ticket holders.

In Omaha, Neb., a fireproof "House of Tomorrow" was constructed. It is a model concrete house and was given the lowest insurance rate ever granted in Nebraska, Mr. Davidson said. More than 10,000 people paid 25 cents to inspect the building, which later was sold.

Texas Prepares for Fair

In Texas, the San Antonio Junior Chamber is heading a drive to secure permanent paving on the road to Austin, 80 miles away. They are getting ready for the Texas centennial in 1936 and want to make the traveling easier for the visitors whom they expect. Elimination of all 11 rail-highway grade crossings is contemplated along with other improved traffic facilities. In addition the Juniors are studying a rational program of highway development in Texas, the report indicates.

In Minnesota, the Junior Chamber is turning to its forests and wild life in a statewide conservation program. Local chambers have adopted projects for restoring natural environment for wild life, preservation of water levels and forests, and the elimination of stream pollution, it is reported.

Smaller Towns Also Active

Smaller towns are falling in line. Young business men in Belleville, Ill., are undertaking to eliminate dumps and to improve the parks. In Fremont, Neb., they are working for a new swimming pool and bath house. In Decatur, Ill., they bought 5000 trees, which were planted along the boulevards with the aid of the city park board.

In St. Paul and Minneapolis two model houses are under construction. In Dayton, Ohio, an old house was bought. It is being pulled around through the streets inviting the people to "watch me change." Later it is to blossom out on a vacant lot entirely modernized, even to a white picket fence and roses trailing over the door.

Filling Eye as Well as Tank

Beautifying gasoline stations is one of the latest ideas adopted by the national chamber. Believing that the filling station is sometimes a traveler's only contact with a town, some members decided that it would be a good idea to put in a rock garden or lily pond, pave the driveway, or plant flowers.

In Troy, N. Y., the Junior Chamber is out to induce the city to remove several miles of abandoned car tracks, to mark streets leading to the new airport, to put in an ornamental lighting system along one of the main streets.

In Ames, Iowa, the young businessmen are conducting a survey of the town to interest people in the better housing campaign of the Federal Government. They have already procured $100,000 worth of improvements pledged by Ames citizens.

Students at Oregon Hold Peaceful Rally Against Militarism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Taking as their theme, "We love life, are ambitious to make something of that life, are having a good time, and do not want life abruptly ended in war nor partake of the miseries of war," more than 1000 students of the University of Oregon gathered in the center of the campus here for a "peace demonstration" on April 12, at 11 o'clock, the hour called for a national "strike" in all colleges and universities.

A "strike" was not necessary on the Oregon campus, for the faculty at its regular meeting voted unanimously not only to grant the students permission to hold their demonstration in the center of the campus, but to dismiss classes. As a result, the demonstration was probably one of the most orderly, but at the same time one of the most effective, of any held in the country.

Speeches, while vigorous in the denunciation of all phases of war, from compulsory military training to the proposed naval maneuvers in the Pacific, were not personal, nor tinged with any communistic or other radical ideas.

Banners as well as speeches flayed the munitions traffic, military-minded leaders, whose activities brought about wars, and other phases of militarism. Some of the banners read: "Friendship is better than warships," "Better be at peace than in pieces" and "War is futile."

John Brown Memorial To Be Unveiled May 9

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., April 24 (AP)—A $6000 study in stone and bronze nears completion here where John Brown began his battle for abolition of slavery. The statue is being raised through efforts of members of the Kansas G. A. R. Auxiliary.

George Fite Waters was the sculptor. The bronze was cast in France. The inscription reads: "John Brown of Kansas; he dared begin; he lost, but losing won." The unveiling, May 9, will mark the 135th anniversary of the Abolitionist.

Conant Widens Call To Harvard by Prizes

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant of Harvard told the Washington Harvard Club last night that Harvard University, through its special prize fellowships, sought to extend the advantages of higher education to students from widely scattered territories, regardless of the students' financial condition.

In addition to Dr. Conant, Prof. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Judge William C. Coleman of the United States District Court for Maryland, spoke.

"The privately-endowed universities in the United States," Dr. Conant said, "have a common duty to provide the best possible higher education for the youths of the country who are anxious to obtain the training which a university affords. This opportunity should be open to all of promise, without regard to the financial status of their parents. It is perhaps the peculiar function of our endowed colleges to draw boys from a wide geographic area."

Pointing out that the Harvard College prize fellowships had been established in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota, he said they would soon be offered in Iowa and Kentucky.

Boy-General Was Only 27

Stephen D. Ramseur, the youngest major general of the Confederate army, was only 27 when he attained that rank.

Juvenile Delinquency Work Wins Gold Key for Attorney

Chairman of Crime Commission of U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Honored for Services in Oakland, Calif.—Court Procedures Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Lorenzo S. Buckley, attorney, has been given the Distinguished Service Gold Key for civic work in this community during 1934. The award was jointly authorized by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the local junior chamber.

It was made in recognition of Mr. Buckley's work in organizing the Oakland Co-ordinating Council for Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency. In connection with this work, he served in several capacities, and was instrumental in securing changes in procedure, which improved the lot of the juvenile delinquent.

The award was made on a 10-point basis. Besides for organization of the Council, Mr. Buckley was cited for his efforts in obtaining SERA assistance to further the work of this body; for his service as chairman of the Juvenile Supervision and Recreation Committee; for the establishment of a juvenile detail of the Oakland Police Department; for planning a new procedure in handling destitute minors in court, resulting in material saving of money; and for service as chairman of the United States Junior Chamber's Juvenile Crime Commission.

The co-ordinating council, as organized by Mr. Buckley, entails the utilization of all the city's forces in the fight to combat juvenile crime and delinquency. It consists of an executive body composed of police officials and other law enforcement officers; a case study group, which considers the problem of the juvenile delinquent and recommends steps to be taken in his behalf; and community councils comprising persons interested in child welfare work in the various districts of the city.

In the year the council has been in operation, Mr. Buckley says that it has succeeded in materially improving the juvenile delinquency situation. Neighborhood clubs have been organized, girl scouts movements fostered, and other steps have been taken to provide proper recreation and instruction for adolescents.

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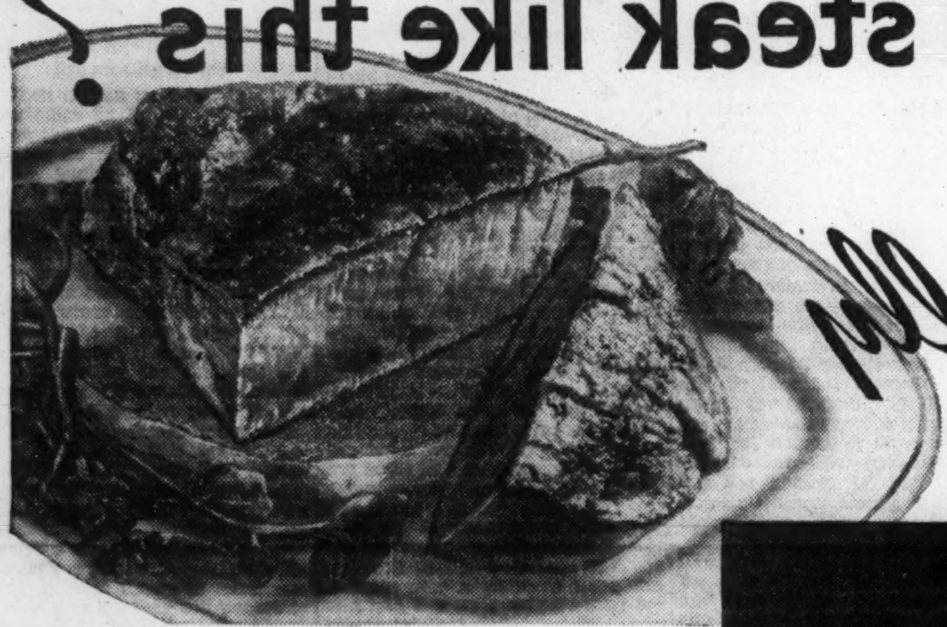

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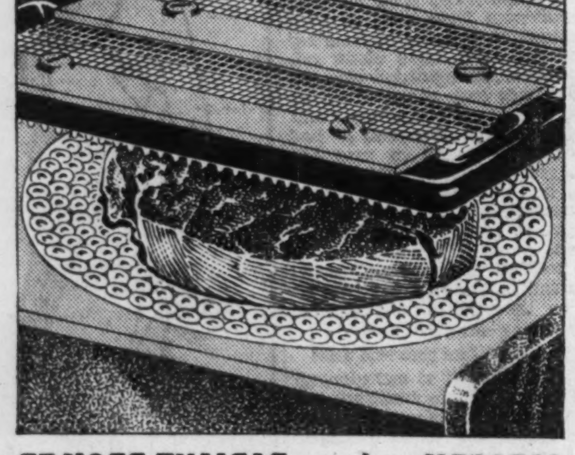
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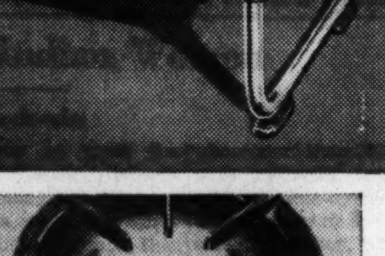
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'Field for Women'—In Production End of Movies

Opportunities to Be Won

Says Public Relations Worker for the Movies

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE greatest vocational opportunities for women today are in the field of motion picture production, declares Miss Helen Havener, free lance publicity agent, one of whose accounts is to act as public relations representative of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

A former publicity director for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women and at present publicity chairman of the International Federation, Miss Havener is familiar with the general status of the career woman and the opportunities for position and advancement which are hers in various work fields.

"I believe that women can go far in film production," says Miss Havener, "because this is the newest of the great industries and because it is still changing and growing. Traditions have not become set. Women could gain many positions which now exist and could create many new ones if they would put their imagination and ingenuity to work. Of all the arts this is most closely identified with the home and with children. Therefore, there is general acceptance of the fact that it needs the woman viewpoint."

Speaking generally of the fact that women have not yet attained an equal footing with men in many lines of economic endeavor, Miss Havener said: "This is as much the fault of women as of men. The modesty of women may be largely to blame, but it is true that women impose limitations upon themselves which do not necessarily exist. They do not conceive of themselves as executives, and yet that is one of their greatest capacities.

Eye on City Editor

"When a man goes into a newspaper office he is apt to have his eye on the chair of the city editor. He goes on and up, whereas the woman, finding a berth which she finds interesting on the woman's page with plenty of perquisites to enjoy, goes on doing the same thing year after year. It is not necessarily that the field of general news is an advancement for women, but there is where men have excelled. It should be a challenge to the woman reporter. She may prefer to sit at home by the fire, but out chasing fires, or covering courts, or writing from foreign posts is the way to higher positions in the newspaper field. And this applies not only to the newspaper field but to all lines of activity. Advancement means paying the price of assuming responsibility, of perhaps leaving home, of close application to the job. When women show themselves willing to do these things in the measure that men do, they will penetrate further in business than they have today."

Miss Havener pointed out that many women have achieved important posts but that, on the other hand, "many more are doing brilliant things in rather obscure jobs."

She named three possible sources of training for the kind of work she does as a public relations representative. These are public life, social service, or newspaper work, all of which tend to build wide contacts, a shrewd knowledge of people and how to get on with them, and a wide range of interests.

"The public relations representative need not know all there is to know on every topic," she remarked, "but she must know how to get any kind of information that may be required in her job. There and elsewhere it would help her to watch the chief and to try to do as far as she can the kind of thing that he does."

Three Traits

There are three traits of Miss Havener which point the way by which achievement is won. She has an extraordinary faculty for making friends, she has great persistence and energy. She is a tremendously hard-working individual who never counts hours and is as willing to work at 2 o'clock in the morning as at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In fact, she says, she loves work, can be interested in almost any job she has to do, and has never had a boresome hour in business. There are stories which might be told to illustrate each of these points. Some years ago a woman reporter for The Christian Science Monitor found herself covering a convention in Portland, Maine, a convention of men at which all the other reporters were men and where the difficulties of getting copy were tremendous. In the midst of many other hurdles to jump, the reporter found that William M. Jardine, then United States Secretary of Agriculture, was coming to make a speech. No one knew when he would arrive. To wait until the speech was given would mean that the story would be lost to that day's paper. There was nothing for it but to get up at daylight and meet every train in the hope of encountering the speaker.

Down on the Portland Press Helen Havener, who had been one of the first women city editors of a metropolitan newspaper, also was trying to find Mr. Jardine. With her knowledge of local affairs she reasoned that where United States Senator Frederick Hale was, there the Secretary might be too. She telephoned and was invited up to breakfast.

To tell anyone else meant dividing her plum, and yet Miss Havener, who did not know the Monitor reporter save by reputation, stopped at the hotel for a woman competitor she never had seen and said, "Come along, we only have a few minutes. I have the Secretary cornered."

Which is the reason why two women reporters talked for nearly an hour to the Secretary and the Senator over a pleasant wood fire and had a story which no man reporter got that day.

Halifax Scoop

There is another traditional story they still tell in Portland. Miss Havener had been on a newspaper only a few months when the Halifax disaster happened: a munitions ship carrying passengers rammed and sank in the harbor at Halifax. The people from the ship were coming through Portland on the train, en route to Boston. The city editor was covering the event himself, but he hadn't thought of putting the girl reporter on it, until the managing editor insisted. "She might get something a man would overlook," he said.

The train came in for its five-minute stop. The reporters swarmed on it. Miss Havener, working her way to the back of the train, happened to say to a British officer, "How did this thing happen anyway? Have you any idea?"

And the officer said, "I don't think, I know."

The girl reporter had come away without her pocketbook. The conductor said she could ride to Biddeford and get the rest of her story. She swung off the train, saw a rival reporter, borrowed a dollar and got back to hear what later appeared the most satisfactory explanation of the whole event. At Biddeford no one else was to get off, and the conductor forgot to open the Pullmans. The reporter had her story. Now she had to deliver it. She ran through the cars to an open coach and jumped from the moving train, landing in a snowbank and almost in the arms of a policeman. She waved her copy paper at him, ran for a trolley, and wrote the first intimation that the Halifax disaster was not an accident but an intentional plan of the war.

"That Isn't the Speech"

Miss Havener had been a reporter for only two or three months when the President of the United States came to speak in Portland. The afternoon paper was to get out an extra. So the morning paper did not bother about the speech. They could lift that from the evening extra. But the girl reporter was sent to see what sidelight she could get on the President.

Being new and wanting to see if she could "get" the speech as it was given she made a lot of notes. On her way home that night she bought a newspaper to see how the afternoon reporters had handled the President.

"But that isn't his speech," she cried as she jumped for a car to take her back to her office.

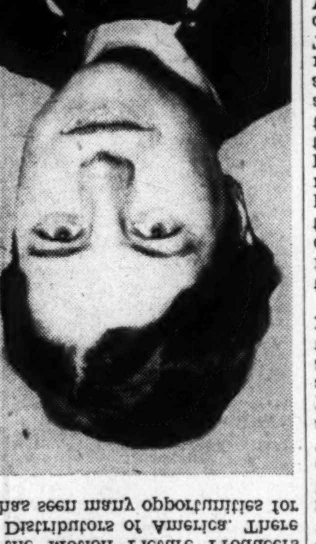
It appeared that just as court stenographers were getting ready to take down the speech in relays that some one ran across the platform and yelled, "Here's the speech!"

A veteran newspaperman said, "Well, little sisters, you can go back to the office." The speech was slammed into type and until Miss Havener rushed into her office no one knew that the speech labeled as given by the President of the United States actually had been made by the woman who preceded him.

These are tales Miss Havener doesn't like to hear repeated. "I never did anything; they just plumped into my hands," she explained. Friends, hard work, energy and persistence took Helen Havener through work on both the Portland Express and Press and on the Springfield Daily News, where she also worked for the famous Republican. She went back to Portland from Springfield because her imagination was challenged by the chance to become the first woman in Maine to report the courts.

And, similarly, in 1927 her imagination was challenged by the offer to become editor of the Independent Woman and publicity director for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. She resigned the editorship in 1933 when she undertook the publicity for the National Council of Women and its Chicago Exposition projects, including the naming of the 12 great women leaders, among whom was Mary Baker Eddy.

In December, 1933, Miss Havener took on as one of her accounts, work for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. There she has seen many opportunities for



Miss Helen Havener

Free Lance Publicity Agent, One of Whose Accounts Is Public Relations Representative of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

women as she has watched the strengthening of certain definite trends in film production.

"Pictures have passed through the adolescent stage, the transition period between being a commercial enterprise and becoming an art," she said. "Production programs which have been in the making for several years reveal a tendency toward opera, current books and classics, toward great issues such as peace and war, not for spectacles but in a fundamental, argumentative sense. This tendency in celluloid history may not be as yet steady or realized to its fullest extent but it should result in films which will not be for the day but will have some permanency of quality and content just as great literature has."

All kinds of scientific developments are going on. Even in sound the new Hill and Dale method is revolutionary, whereas color is just in its infancy. Then there is the possibility that public libraries will have film-lending departments so that the family at home can spend the evening together looking at a picture of its choice.

Many kinds of experts are coming into greater demand. In the early days of the nickelodeon when the films appealed mainly to the masses there could be inaccuracies, but now that a great proportion of the audience can rise up and say "Budapest is not like that, I have seen it," it is necessary to get experts who can create Hungarian atmosphere or direct the cast in a Scotch dialect or build scenes in the kind of thatch used in England years ago.

"Why, women haven't scratched the surface of what they could do in the films," Miss Havener exclaimed. "No other great industry touches the emotional living of people like the motion picture. It needs women, and women have a place in it, both in the making of the pictures themselves and in interpreting the industry to people and people to the industry. Women already have come into the public relations angle of the work. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, a former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was asked by women's organizations to represent them in Hollywood five years ago and has functioned effectively there ever since. In the New York office of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, is Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich, who with her husband served as a missionary in Turkey for many years and has been with the Near East Relief. The industry needs women who can view it objectively just as it needs women who can help it be objective about its task of right production. Yes, there are jobs just waiting for women in motion picture production."

(This is the last article in this series of 12, "Women Who Help Make the Movies." They have run each Wednesday for 12 weeks.)

By Arthur O'Neill

Left—Feminine Interpretation of the Chesterfield, Designed by Helen Cookman and Executed in Midnight-Blue Cheviot. The Velvet Collar and Fly-Front Closing Are Correct Touches. Center—Sports Ensemble by Jenkins. The Navy Blouse With Long, Tight Sleeves Is Enlivened by Jacket and Skirt in Red, White and Gray Stripes. The Shorter Skirt-Length Is an Important Fashion Point and Fashion Prophecy. Right—Brown-and-White Jacquard Print From Ten Eyck. The Design Illustrates a Number of Advanced Style Points Such as Front Fullness of Skirt and Fine Shirring Controlling Waistline Fullness, and Repetition of This Pointed Detail in Neckline. Leghorn Hat With Flange Brim Is Adorned With a Trio of Peaches. All Shown at the Forum of American Designers, Atlantic City

Sportswear for Evening

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE sports dress for evening is one of London's latest innovations. This is a most useful garment for occasions when one is in doubt what to wear. A knitted dress

Drawn by Corbett, London

Flame Coat in Chenille Thread With Black Skirt, Designed by Mrs. Pearson

of suede boucle is excellent for an informal party and is easy to pack when one goes visiting. Mrs. Pearson (knitted models) who specializes in knit-wear clothes, is making a feature of this type of frock. When occasion demands, a pair of loose sleeves can be worn, held across the shoulders with a band and motif in fancy knitting, which introduces a gay touch of color. In the dress illustrated, of flesh color suede boucle, the knitting is carried out in deep pink with duck-egg green and nigger Vandyke stripes.

The coat, of the same design, is made of chenille thread—a new type of yarn—in flame red. The coat is cleverly knitted in herringbone stitch with laid-on strippings which serve to keep the coat in excellent shape. The same model is also carried out in tussor and linen rather.

Another new idea is to have knitted clothes starched, and very attractive are some of the swagger coats in lace effect. Very open and transparent, they are worn as a shadow over a light frock, the starch adding considerably to this effect.

In the new season's fashion there is a vogue for quilted taffeta as trimming, and what may be called embossed materials are much used. Many knobbly surfaces are to be seen in both materials and linens, and this effect is also carried out in knitted jumpers and cardigans. A smart model has a navy boucle dress with straight yoke across the shoulders of white embossed fabric consisting of a small round flower with navy center. A sack coat of the same material is worn with a navy straw boater. Stripe effects are for the present at a discount, sweaters are in plain colors. For instance, worn with a white linen tweed skirt is an emerald green or navy jumper; with gray-salmon pink and pale cerulean blue, or a violet or nigger jumper.

For immediate wear choice may be

Drawn by Corbett, London

Loose Sleeves to Slip Over an Evening Frock

made of a three piece consisting of a short coat and skirt with a three-quarter length swagger coat. This supplies one with a short coat and skirt, or a skirt and jumper and wrap coat, or one can wear all four together. A new style for the short coat is a sack back with belt across the front. Godet styles are popular for the three-quarter length coat.

A smart finish to the sports outfit is a gauze linen scarf in light tartan, made in such colorings as pink, beige and grass green; or light blue, gray and red. A new color is a deep pink with a violet bloom which is to be seen in cloth of light wool suede texture or chenille finish fabric, both of which are new.

Three Salish Indian Women

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT of stature and round of face are the Salish Indians of British Columbia, and in many instances suggest the Mongol type, though their relationship with their Asiatic neighbor has never been established. Wherever they are found, the downright honesty lighting up their faces, together with their simple expansiveness, is appealing.

I first came upon them as the train passed through Fraser Canyon, where by the banks of the Fraser River were the salmon drying stands and temporary shelters for the Indians, but it was not until the train pulled in at Yale that I saw them at close range.

In retrospect three of the women stand out as distinct types, two of the Musqueam Band and one of the Capilano Indians. The Musqueam Band is some seven miles east from downtown Vancouver as far as actual distance goes but in characteristics it might be on another continent. Some miles from the city a rustic road led me under a natural archway of overhanging trees. This lane ended abruptly in a field where Chinese in their wide brimmed, conical hats were hoeing in the fields. Just a little farther and there was the Indian village, its houses grouped helter skelter around a square.

In her doorway to greet the visitors stood old Celestine Roberts. Celestine lives smilingly in the past. She beamed from ear to ear when she saw the peaches and grapes that were meant for her. Just "thank you" and "good-by," and Celestine went into her small unpainted house.

The woman who dominated the Musqueam Band was young Lizzie Roberts, who lived on the other side of the square from Celestine. Her house was painted and such as might be found in any community. She proudly exhibited her two dogs and the drying house where even then salmon was being smoked to be put aside for winter. She explained that it took about a week to dry it, keeping a slow fire burning beneath, night and day. Questioned about the near-by Chinese, she said that the land they were working belonged to the Indians who leased it to the Chinese, as the Salish Indians prefer to fish than to farm.

Going west from the city of Vancouver, across the bay, are the Capilano Indians with Mrs. Capilano Joe ruling as queen. There she sat on her front porch busily at work making a rag rug. Mrs. Capilano Joe is 82 years old. That was why she was at home instead of up north where more than 2000 Salish Indians were gathering hops, or else out with the near-by cherry pickers and berry pickers or down by the Fraser catching salmon. "Just the same, I can pick berries as fast as any of the young girls," and at that she looked as if she could. Her eyes twinkled and her fingers weaved busily as she patterned the rug according to her own sweet will.

Some of her relatives and neighbors dropped in for desultory chat and told Mrs. Capilano Joe about the doings of a crowd of girls in the Salish Band next to where she lived. It seems that they had formed a club with the one idea of helping any woman that specially needed help. To scrub floors, to cook, to sew and care for a new baby that was what their club meant to them. In between times though, they made baskets and sold them so as to buy a new dress or a hat in the latest style. "I don't care how I look, so long as my clothes are clean," broke in Mrs. Capilano Joe, "but the young girls must have the latest style they can buy in Vancouver."

Simple, honest, wholesome Indian women are Celestine, Lizzie Roberts and Mrs. Capilano Joe, modest in their demands upon life but enjoying each day as it comes.

Packing Your Week-End Bags

Here Is a Trio That Takes Care of the Informal Visit

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE three costumes illustrated on this page might be called Faith, Hope, and Charity. Faith is the brown-and-white jacquard print, at the right, which evidently entertains no doubt that the spring sun will shine. Hope is the sports ensemble, center, which tries to believe the best of the weather, but is ready with a dash of color to cheer things up, if needed. Charity is "Lady Chesterfield," that accommodating coat, which meets cloud and chilly wind with the utmost good nature, as if saying, "I'm sure they're not to blame."

This is an excellent trio to tuck into a week-end suitcase. The print is a suitable frock for afternoon functions and—among people who live informally—an admirable one for the usual run of evening occasions. The sports ensemble is an all-day suit, smart for suburban strolls on pavements and motoring, with stopovers at friends' houses or inns. "Lady Chesterfield" is one of those delightfully adaptable companions who manage to be comfortable in all emergencies and to smooth away difficulties by merely contemplating them. Is it cold? Rainy? Did one forget to bring that matching swagger coat or find it unwise to purchase an evening wrap? "Well, what of it?" says Lady Chesterfield. "Won't I do?" In fact, she has a good line!

Design Standard or a Transition?

This, however, is not the entire story. These three costumes, incredible as it seems, live in two periods, the present and the future. They are high style at the moment, but they introduce certain features which are going to develop very importantly. For instance, the front fullness in the lower section of the print frock and the flounce effect, also in the front, are already chic, but they indicate, too, that in the near future greater interest than is the case now will attach to the skirt portion of the silhouette, with the logical concomitant that bodices will be simpler, hats less dominant, and shoes and stockings, on the contrary, styled in novel ways. The spectator ensemble illustrates the shorter skirt, which will grow fuller, and be worn over a rustling taffeta petticoat and with flat-heeled shoes, the theory that by next fall shoulders will be narrower and neck- and bust-lines less billowy. The message of the coat has been stated by its designer.

Mrs. Cookman says: "Never since I have been in business has there been more of a feeling that there is no such thing as the silhouette of the season, but, instead, design standards—as I have always contended there should be—beauty of line establishing a model as good."

It is interesting that in the firmness of her convictions, this designer of coats, instead of originating new models for summer has merely presented again her successful spring models, but now done in summer fabrics.

All this happened just in time to save this reviewer from cynicism. She had come to the conclusion that the variety in silhouettes at the present moment was due, not as one likes to believe, to an increasing respect for the free imagination of the designer and for the individuality of the wearer, but merely to the fact that fashions are in a state of radical transition, and that between the fade-away of passing styles and the appearance of new ones there is an hour when past and present modes meet, occupying the screen simultaneously.

Forum of American Designers

The models illustrated were among those presented in Atlantic City, N. J., on April 12 and 13, by a group of 16 American couturiers, calling themselves the Forum of American Designers.

Miss Ruth Waltz, fashion economist and guest lecturer for the Schools of Retailing at Columbia University and New York University, demonstrated at the Forum the predictability of fashion developments by exhibiting lantern slides, charts and graphs which showed the fashion cycles of the past and the logic controlling them.

Favorite Recipes

In Our Family

What three dishes are favorites in your family? Why not take a family vote and send us the results—the recipes—for printing in this column? Only please have pity on your editor and write the recipes in our form and on only one side of the paper. And also, although we print only initials and state, be sure to include your name and address for our files.

Dear Editor:

In response to the request for family favorites, may I submit the following three which seem to be very popular in our household. Furthermore, they all seem quite foolproof, and the chocolate cake is especially economical and easy to make. I do hope it will be possible for me to share these recipes with your readers so that they may enjoy them as I have enjoyed many a recipe and "household hint" from this page for some time past.

Apple Sauce Cake

Cream together
½ cup butter (or other shortening) and
1 cup granulated sugar. Add
1 egg well beaten. Sift together
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Stir
1 teaspoon soda into
1 cup apple sauce and add this latter mixture to the butter, sugar and egg mixture alternately with the sifted ingredients. Beat thoroughly. Bake in an oven 375° F. for 35 minutes.
½ cup raisins or nuts, or both, may be added if desired. If unsalted shortening is used in place of butter, use double the amount of salt (that is, 1 teaspoon).

Date Bread

Cut up
½ pound dates (pitted) and cover with
1 cup hot water. Let this stand five minutes and then add
1 cup sugar and
1 egg well beaten. Sift together
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt. Add this gradually to above mixture, and mix well. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon butter melted and
½ cup chopped walnuts. Bake in a loaf pan for 1½ hours in an oven 325° to 350° F.

Chocolate Cake

Melt together
1 rounded tablespoon butter and
2 squares cooking chocolate. Add this to
1 cup sugar. Next add
Yolk of one egg. Sift together
1½ cups flour and
1 teaspoon soda. Add these dry ingredients alternately with
1 cup milk, stirring in part of the milk first and finishing with the portion of flour and soda. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and bake in an angel food or loaf pan for 35 minutes in an oven 375° F. (This cake should have a boiled seven-minute icing on it.)

Mrs. I. C. K., New York

Cookery Chatter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes there is not enough muffin dough to fill all the compartments in the pan. In this case I always fill the empty compartments half full of water. This keeps the empty parts from discoloring. The moisture which the water makes in the oven seems to improve the texture of the muffins.

To make the chicken pie a bit more festive try cutting small rounds of the biscuit dough and arranging them here and there over the top crust. When these little biscuits puff up they look quite attractive. They also provide more crust which is desirable in a biscuit dough chicken pie.

To warm left-over biscuits put them in a pan, set this into another pan containing water, and place in a hot oven for a few minutes. The steam from the water, I find, keeps the biscuits moist.

Pudding consisting largely of milk and eggs should not be put into an overheated oven. To prevent curdling bake such puddings in a slow steady oven.

The metal sponges, now so generally used for scouring purposes, may be used for removing the shells from potatoes. I have discovered that they rub off the outer skins nicely and no thick, wasteful parings result.

Surprise biscuits are made by filling a small depression in each biscuit with a teaspoon of preserves, covering the top with a bit of biscuit dough.

I increase the flakiness of pastry by adding a teaspoon of vinegar to it while mixing.

To tell whether an egg is hard boiled I always lift it out of the water. If the moisture on it dries immediately it is hard boiled.

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Genuine English Toffee
Homemade from Finest Ingredients
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Send for 1 Pound Box, $1 Postpaid
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Provides for unlimited activity. Adjustable shoulder straps and deep hem for the growing girl. Sizes 8 to 16.
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A new knitting process completely eliminates shadows and rings.
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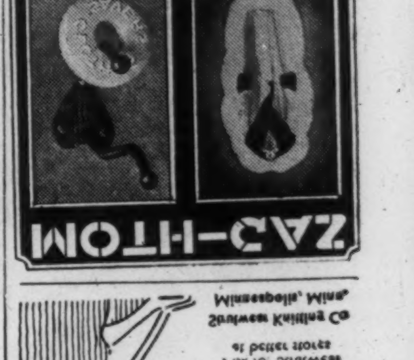
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This year don't be sorry! be sure!
Hang Moth Gas Clothes Savers on hooks and hangers, in boxes or drawers, chests or garment bags, and surround your garments with a blanket of protecting vapor. Convenient, clean and effective.
ALSO Moth Gas "All-Year" Vaporizer, 85¢; Moth Gas Liquid Frost, pint bottle 45¢, quart $1.40; Moth Gas Ball, 75¢. At Department, Housefurnishing or Drug Stores, or sent direct on receipt of price. Booklet free.
The Lewy Chemical Co.
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CLOTHES SAVERS

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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

The Home Forum

No Roads in 1690

LOOKING back, it almost seems that Lee tricked me into something. One step follows another, logically, and it bears the marks of planning. But this he denies, insisting that I found it for myself.

At least, the beginning was not planned. On this blue and gold April afternoon I cleared matted leaves from a wall corner, and it seemed that here would be a good place for ferns. These grow thickly in Lee's old fields, and now, when their curled croziers were just thrusting up, was the time to get them. So with basket and trowel I went up the road and over the wall, and here I found Lee and the boys. Lee was cutting scrub birch; Junius, singing against the spring wind, rode the bucking tractor and snagged out stumps; Lucius helped, indirectly, by poking about for arrowheads. I waved across the field, and dug my ferns; after a time Lee came to join me, wiping his forehead. He was planning, he said, to extend his orchard, to put in an acre or so of Macintoshes here.

"Not the best land. But not the worst that lies outdoors."

We looked at it, this desolation of birch and scrub oak slash. Below, the wind ruffled the blue lake. Our eyes met; Lee grinned; we dropped over the wall. Junius sang and the tractor drummed.

"Good boys," said Lee, as though excusing himself.

⁂

HIS LAND HERE, toward the lake, dipped sharply from these old fields to a rocky tangle of hickory and pignut, of horsebriar and blueberries. And as we went down, and through this waste between the upland fields and the shore, it seemed that here must be the land he meant. But, when I suggested this, Lee failed to see eye to eye with me.

"I wouldn't say that," he objected. "May be a use for it."

Then, I suspect, he began to scheme to trap me.

We followed a dim path to the lake. Here the shore line dimples into a small bay, a harbor in miniature. Everything about this lake of ours is miniature; it is small, remote among the low hills south of Jaalam Town. The old roads circle it on the ridge crests; around it are woods, and fields, and swamp lands melting into its blue spread. At times we almost forget that it is there. Then we remember, on still summer afternoons when boys trudge by with poles and bathing suits; and, when we remember, we have a faint feeling of something forgotten, something lost. What? We don't know.

About that we speculated, at first. The cove was warm and sheltered, and the winter ice had pushed up a great furrow of warm crumbling sand. We sat against this, hats tilted over eyes, and watched the offshore wind ruffle the water. And Lee's voice went on against the slow sigh of the wind overhead, the distant splutter of the tractor.

"Not lost, nor forgotten," he said.

⁂

LEE GREW UP here. He remembered learning to swim, in this cove, and building rafts and paddling them here. He remembered watching the "kivvies" in the shallows, the small fish that made circular clearings for their eggs, and stood guard over them. They vanished as you approached; then, while you were quiet, they came back again to their vigil. There were turtles on logs, hylas in spring, piping in the pools, a booming frog chorus on summer nights. All one long-ago summer he had watched a family of muskrats feeding in the rank water growth beyond the point. Queer they had been, heads and tails in the air, all else submerged. Ducks called here in passing north and south; and there were rare heron, too, stalking in grave meditation in the shallows, leaving their great cuneiform prints in the yellow sand. Once Lee saw one pass the cove mouth in flight, with great wings beating steadily and slowly, neck poised, long legs trailing against a purple and gold autumn sunset.

He remembered, too, exploring in a canoe the coves and the marshes and the small brooks. You pushed through still black water into tussocks of tall marsh grass that brushed past with a small whisper; they closed overhead, and you listened for drums booming in the African jungle. Or you came in across the lily-studded shallows to the point where the Indian village had stood; you had been away for months, among the northern Abenakis, and you brought gifts and messages. Once he remembered landing here, and at his feet, among the water-worn stones, was a stone gouge. Some brown hand, hewing a dugout here, had dropped this shaped tool; how long had it lay waiting before his had touched it? Time vanished, he said, as he stood there; for an instant it had seemed that he might reach out and touch that brown hand of the Stone Age.

⁂

OR YOU LANDED on the islands. Through brush overhanging the quiet water you pushed to hidden landings; and there were paths through the thick growth, and small clearings dark with the rain-washed charcoal of fires; and you went carefully, slowly. Here was Polynesia; you might at any moment see dark forms flitting ahead—might raise your hand, and call "How!" and trade your jackknife and fishhooks for copra and bêche de mer and feathered robes.

And then you came back to this harbor, this sheltered cove. It was Plymouth Hoe, and the Mayor in his cap and golden chain came pacing gravely down to the landing; it was Cadiz quayside, and all the bells rocked in their golden arches as you came in from the lands beyond the sunset; and—it was just the cove. And you hid your canoe in the brush, and went up homeward through the old fields.

"Lost? Forgotten? A thing can't be, if it's still there." He listened. "Growing up? Maybe. Or perhaps it's growing away from earth—forgetting your roots. But the earth, the roots persist." And Lee ran his hands through his sandy thatch, and persisted: "You can't, you see, get away from it—can't even forget it."

⁂

I WASN'T SURE. Life grew complicated as we grew older. And, as a proof, June's voice came down the wind, calling; and Lee shrugged, and rose, and we went up again through the thick tangle, by the overgrown path.

But Lee's thought went with me; and, as we came to the slope, I said thoughtfully: "You know, Lee, this wouldn't be a bad place for a camp. You could clear out the brush between here and the cove, and build under the slope."

Lee looked at me, and laughed; and, still chuckling, he turned aside and pushed through the brush.

"Something here to show you."

There was an old clearing, and a cellar hole with a sturdy lilac clump by the mound of the crumbled chimney. Dozens of times I had passed here, and never had I suspected this. Lee had cleared the growth from the stoned hole, and cleaned the well; from the underbrush he drew a rusted kettle with trivet legs, dredged from the bottom.

"Old Gershom Cozzens owned that," he said. "He built here, back in 1690. We always knew he owned the place, lived somewhere on it. And I suspected that he didn't live where I do, for the road wasn't put through until 1730. These fields on the rise always puzzled me; their walls don't run with the rest. And last winter, going down to fish through the ice, I found this."

⁂

THE SPRING WIND sang over the rise, and Lee looked at me. There were no roads in 1690. Gershom Cozzens could settle, could build where he wished. And he had chosen this spot—the blue lake at his dooryard, the fields above. Why? One knew now how Lee had felt as he turned the Indian gouge in his hand; here was something that reached across the centuries.

And I said: "Right, Lee. You've got me. We'd like to live like that, if we could—off the roads. But the roads are there."

"I know they are." Lee put the kettle back, rubbed his rust-red hands. "But some day, when the boys take over the farm——"

I wondered, as we went up the rise, and I still wonder. Suppose there weren't any roads, as there weren't in 1690—and in boyhood. Suppose I could settle where I wished in these Jaalam fields—and Jaalam is bounded by the Pole Star and the Southern Cross—and it was mine to choose freely what view I would have from my door. Would I, then, live where I am living now? Would you?

You see why I feel that Lee has tricked me into something.

DANIEL CHASE

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A Path Between the Downs

THE narrow trail between the hills had begun its history in a not very creditable manner as the route of a smuggler who rode, in the dark and in starlight, from the Sussex coast to the green hinterland, and thence into Hampshire. He had even given it his name. It had atoned for this early misdemeanor by years of tranquillity, by two centuries or more of quiet uneventfulness.

The track winds in and out, creeping along the bases of the hills, following their undulations. On either side the downs climb in great curves to the cloud-swept sky, and the sunlight falls in long stretches of golden warmth across the hillsides. The high clouds, wind-blown from the sea, fleck the green slopes with their shadows and trail long banners of fleecy whiteness against the crowning blue of the sky.

The little path in the valley is so sheltered that it might fitly be called the Way of Flowers; in spring the woods are thick with blossoms before the year is really awake. The lane leading down to the farm, which rests at one end of the trail, is blue-bordered with dog-violets. The hazel bushes thronging the slopes are a-shimmer with catkins, golden in the sunlight. Wood-anemones blow through the thicket. Primroses nod beneath the hedge and creep to the edge of the cart-tracks, where the farm carts have indented deeply the rich brown earth of the lane. They gleam against the moss-covered sides of the ditch and shelter in the lee of the great pile of faggots, which the wood-cutters have stacked in a little clearing beside the trail.

The faint fragrance of wood smoke is always on the air. The plantation of young larches, now thrusting out green-tipped branches, lends a soft perfume of its own. The sea wind, sweeping down from the great rounded hilltops, is grass-scented, honey-scented—at once deliciously warm in the strengthening sunlight and sparklingly cool in the height from which it has come.

The cowslips appear early in the sheltered places of the valley. Before the violets have faded and the primroses have vanished from the wood, the little field by the farmhouse is yellow with blossoms. They are short-stalked and stunted in the open pasture; but, by the edges of the wood, they are proud golden-capped fellows, nodding heavy heads on the perfumed breeze. Their blossoms are velvet-smooth, their stalks strong and milkily fragrant.

There was one year when the bluebells marched out of the wood to join them. Between the trees the blue of the blossoms had a depth, an overshadowed violet that was like water, cool and unfathomable, trapped in a shaded place. In the open they shone like sapphires. They poured in a wave across a curve of sloping meadowland to be lost in the radiant sunshine of the cowslips.

P. F. W.

Prairie Sabbath

COMING
From Sunday School;
Filling our sailor hats
With wild strawberries. What feast days
Those were!

IRENE STANLEY

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"TOLSEY" (TOWN HALL), BURFORD: *A Drawing by F. C. Lodge*

THERE is a river that winds its way in and out of the little hills at the foot of the Cotswolds. It is called the Windrush. Water meadows stretch on either side; and along the banks willow trees, dotted at intervals, guide the traveler on his way to the ancient town of Burford.

Where the river runs past the town, a bridge spans the water, and from the bridge a broad, picturesque street slopes upward, climbing to the sky line. It is called the High Street, and contains so much of interest that the traveler will find the day has gone before he reaches the top.

In the center of the High Street—halfway up and halfway down—stands the Tolsey. Nobody in Burford calls it by any other name; and, were you to ask what exactly the Tolsey is, you would be regarded as a curiosity, since to Burford folk the Tolsey is just the Tolsey as, in less romantic places, the Town Hall is the Town Hall.

It is, in fact, the ancient name still used in a few English, Scottish and Irish towns for the Tolbooth, or Court of Justice. As far back as 1561, it was mentioned in Burford records as the place where the good people of the town came to pay their tolls; but, since the corporation was dissolved in 1863, the place has lost its use. It is a quaint old building, in the fifteenth-century style, the ground floor story being of stone and the upper, which is carried on pillars, of timber and plaster. The square-paned mullioned windows lean out over the rough pavement, and a great beam, protruding from a high gable, carries a clock to warn the traveler that, even in this old-world town, with its air of restful leisure, time is ticking the hours away.

The Fledgling Flaps Her Wings

ONLY those who have attempted it know the discouragements of trying to learn shorthand. You begin by learning a number of signs which seem insensately arbitrary and then try to combine them, after which you are pleasantly surprised to find another set known as "grammalogues." In learning these you forget the others. You then start all over again. Having, as you think, at length mastered the beastly thing, you ask a friend to read from a newspaper—and find yourself hopelessly at sea. More work. You try again, and this time manage to report what is read, only to find that you cannot read your own shorthand. At this point strong men weep and women faint. Most people give up. The dogged ones start all over again. Even when you can report a friend reading, you are apt to be flummoxed by the eloquence of the Mayor after a public dinner; and that is child's play compared with the job of making a neat sensible letter from the ramblings of an illiterate boss who can't compose a grammatical sentence, who hesitates, repeats himself, changes his mind, answers the telephone, forgets where he was, and prides himself on his style.

For months Etta struggled through all these stages except the last, for there was nobody to employ her. Type-writing she found simple, as indeed it is—even novelists learn to play the instrument with one finger. . . .

Etta felt she was competent to be confidential secretary to anybody, and had indeed reached a point of efficiency where she might have been accepted as a beginner by an easy-going firm. What was the next step? Etta had heard her father say that "we advise you to take in the Daily Telegraph" was a formula used to tell a clerk that he had to look for another job. Vera, therefore, took in that valuable paper, and Etta answered advertisements, using Vera's address. In most cases she received no reply; once or twice a curt letter arrived bidding her call with references at 9 a. m. on the day she received the letter. High hopes fell to low hopes, to no hopes at all, as it gradually became evident that you had to be on the spot and pretty quick to get any job at all.

Baffled but not defeated, Etta again took counsel with the loyal Vera, who wanted to throw her neck and crop into the suffrage movement. Possibly it was Vera's insistence which determined Etta not to do anything of the kind. At any rate, together they evolved a plot, which was complicated in its details but simple in outline, i. e., Etta was to run away to London and start the career which would lead to—what? Etta couldn't exactly say—something at the centre of life, something that would seem worth living, something at any rate that wasn't Dortborough.—RICHARD ALDINGTON, in "Women Must Work." (London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Służyć z radością

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W KSIĘDZE Nehemjaszowej powiedziano, że „za dni Dawida i Asafa byli postanowieni z starodawna przełożeni nad śpiewakami dla śpiewania, wychwalania i dziękczynienia Bogu." Natchniony ufnością, pewnością, zaufaniem, i zupełnem zawierzeniem Bogu jest ten, kto czyta i dozważa Pismo św., Doświadczali tego i wyrażali to patrjarchowie. Wyrazy wystawiające Boga, uznające Jego moc i obecność, często poprzedzały ich błagania. Wiele jest pieśni dziękczynnych za otrzymane błogosławieństwa, za udzielone zwycięstwa. Pieśni te są świadomym wyrazem oceny, wiary, zaufania w zawsze obecną duchową moc i powagę, którą odzwierciedla człowiek, Boży syn. Nagły wybuch pieśni może być czasem równoznacznikiem naszego dziękczynienia. W czasach Biblijnych Mojżesz, Debora, Anna, Dawid, Marja i inni w ten sposób wyrażali swą wdzięczność. Wartość pieśni jest wieczna w jej zdaniu się na Boga, gdyż Objawiciel, widząc „niebo nowe i ziemię nową," przedstawił zbawionych jako śpiewających „pieśń Mojżesza, sługi Bożego, i pieśń Baranka."

W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.) Mary Baker Eddy pisze, „Oddawanie czci u pogan zaczęło się od kultu siły fizycznej, lecz prawo Synaju podniosło myśl ku pieśni Dawida. Mojżesz przywiódł naród ku oddawaniu czci Bogu w Duchu, nie w materji, i zobrazował wielkie ludzkie zdolności bytu, udzielone przez Umysł nieśmiertelny" (str. 200). Oddawanie czci jedynemu Bogu z towarzyszącem mu posłuszeństwem Dziesięciorgu Przykazaniom, Chrystusowemu kazaniu na górze i innym regułom sprawiedliwości, podanym nam w Biblji, prowadzi nas ku radosnemu zrównoważeniu, ku mocy, panowaniu i istotnemu wychwalaniu, które tworzą prawdziwą pieśń. Takie dziękczynienie przyznaje dobro obecne; a myśl świadoma zawsze obecnej Miłości i jej odbicia, nie boi się i nie pragnie zła w żadnej z jego strasznych albo nęcących faz. Gorliwemu badaczowi podręcznika (Science and Health) objawia się pewna miara wielkich ludzkich „zdolności bytu," udzielonych mu „przez Umysł nieśmiertelny."

Biblja często czyni wzmianki o istotnej zasłudze pieśni duchowej w obliczu bliskiej klęski lub nieszczęścia. Dzieje Apostolskie podają jeden z najbardziej znanych przykładów. Kiedy Paweł i Syla nauczali w Filippi, pojmano ich „i zwierzchnicy, zdarłszy z nich szaty, kazali ich siec rózgami" (16:22), a poniewaz dozorcy więzienia przykazano, „aby ich strzegł pilnie, . . . osadził ich we wnętrzu więzienia, i nogi ich zamknął w kłodę" (16:23, 24). Położenie było tragiczne; z ludzkiego punktu widzenia jednych pogrążyłoby ono w żalu, u innych wzbudziłoby zawziętość lub bunt. Zranieni i pozbawieni nawet swobody ruchu cielesnego, „o północy Paweł i Syla modląc się chwalili Boga pieśniami" (16:25). I nagle powstało trzęsienie ziemi i otworzyły się wszystkie drzwi, i „wszystkich więzy się rozwiązały." Skutki były natychmiastowe i daleko sięgające. Pawłowi i Syli usłużono w dobrotliwości, a dozorca więzienia i domownicy jego zostali nawróceni na skutek tego przekonywającego dowodu bezstronnej dobroci Ojca.

Słusznem jest, by dzisiejszy Chrześcijanin miłował pieśń radości i dziękczynienia. Każdy może siebie mianować śpiewakiem i, nie zważając na małą znajomość muzyki, może rozmawiać ze sobą „przez psalmy, i hymny, i pieśni duchowne" ta wewnętrzna melodja przeniesie go nad niejedną kamienistą ścieżką. Rzec można, że ten, kto się nie raduje, nie naśladuje tak, jak należy, nauk Nauczyciela. Jeśli ktokolwiek chodzi z Bogiem, czego się on może obawiać? Psalmista powiedział, „Są mi ustawy twoje pieśniami w domu pielgrzymstwa mego" (119:54). Prawdziwe posłuszeństwo jest miłujące i radosne.

Uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej rychło się dowiaduje, że rozmyślanie nad pozornie rzeczywistemi lub urojonemi krzywdami nie jest dozwolone. Gniew, nienawiść, zemsta, zawziętość, podejrzenie—są to postacie grzechu, które należy z gotowością odrzucić, unicestwić. Jedyną drogą zniweczenia niewłaściwych nawyknień myśli jest trwałe uświadomienie sobie wiecznej obecności Boga oraz przyznanie, że człowiek jest uczyniony na Jego obraz i podobieństwo. Wskutek właściwego użycia „Zbioru hymnów Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej" wielu doznało pomocy dzięki stwierdzeniu uzdrawiającej mocy wdzięczności. Pewien uczeń znajdował hymny dla zaspokojenia każdej potrzeby; pokonania pychy, zachęcające do posłuszeństwa, podnoszące braterskość i wzajemność; ku podniesieniu tego, kto upadł, ku pocieszeniu tego, kto opłakuje; uzdrawiające chorego. Niekiedy trwoga i zwątpienie ustępują dopiero po dłuższem śpiewaniu hymnów. Atoli jednego razu uzdrowienie śpiewającego te hymny nastąpiło szybko, pomimo złowrogich przepowiedni. Przypominając sobie okoliczności, które mu niegdyś dopomogły w ustaleniu harmonji przez śpiewanie, ten uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej postanowił zacząć hymny od początku. Hymn wstępny znany jest jako Doksologja komunji. Brzmi on:

Bądź wywyższony, O Boże!
Jak chwała Twoja napełnia niebo,
Tak okaż ją i na ziemi,
Aż wszystko Ci będzie posłuszne tu
i teraz.

To zwięzłe i wyraźne przyznanie chwały Bożej, nieskończonej istoty dobra i możliwości uświadomienia tej prawdy „tu i teraz," tak wypełniły myśl ucznia, że hałaśliwe pretensje zła znikły, „więzy się rozwiązały" i uczeń odzyskał wolność.

Śpiewajmy „hymny i pieśni duchowne" ze zrozumieniem, które jest wynikiem posłuszeństwa prawom Bożym. Kiedy odzwierciedlamy miłość, pokój i prawdę, kiedy odrzucamy to, co niegodne stworzenia Bożego, wtedy odpoczywamy w Jego miłosierdziu i możemy twierdzić z Dawidem: „Tyś jest ucieczką moją; od ucisku zachowasz mię, i piosnkami radosnego uraczysz mię" (Psalmy 32:7).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Serving With Gladness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book of Nehemiah it is stated that "in the days of David and Asaph of old there were chief of the singers, and songs of praise and thanksgiving unto God." One who reads and ponders the Scriptures is inspired by the confidence, assurance, trust, and complete reliance on God which patriarchs experienced and expressed. Many of their supplications are preceded by words of praise acknowledging His power and presence. There are many songs of gratitude for blessings received, victories bestowed. These songs are conscious utterances of appreciation, faith, trust in ever-present spiritual power, and the authority reflected by man, God's son. There are times when a burst of song can adequately testify to our thanks. In Bible times Moses, Deborah, Hannah, David, Mary, and others so expressed their thanksgiving. The value of song is eternal in its appeal, for the Revelator in his vision of "a new heaven and a new earth" pictured the redeemed as singing "the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 200): "Pagan worship began with muscularity, but the law of Sinai lifted thought into the song of David. Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind." Worship of the one God, accompanied by obedience to the Ten Commandments, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, and other rules of righteousness given us in the Bible, leads to joyous poise, power, control, and the positive praise which constitutes true song. Such thanksgiving acknowledges present good, and thought which is aware of ever-present Love and its reflection neither fears nor desires evil in any of its fearsome or alluring phases. To the earnest student of this textbook is revealed some measure of "the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind."

The intrinsic merit of spiritual song in the face of impending disaster or misfortune is mentioned frequently in the Bible, one of the most familiar instances being recorded in Acts. While preaching in Philippi, Paul and Silas were taken prisoners, "and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to beat them" (16:22); and the jailer having been charged to "keep them safely . . . thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks" (16:23, 24). There was a tragic situation which, from the human standpoint, would have plunged many into regret, resentment, or rebellion. Wounded and deprived even of free bodily movement, "at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God" (16:25). And suddenly there was an earthquake, the prison doors were opened, and "every one's bands were loosed." The results were immediate and far-reaching. Paul and Silas received kindly ministrations, and the jailer and his household were converted through this convincing proof of the Father's impartial goodness.

The Christian of today may well cherish songs of joy and thanksgiving. Each one may appoint himself a singer; and although he may have small knowledge of music, yet he may speak to himself "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," and this inner melody will bear him onward over many a rough pathway. It might be said that one is not rightly following the Master's teachings unless he is rejoicing. If one walks with God, what is there to fear? The Psalmist said (119:54), "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage." True obedience is lovingly cheerful.

The student of Christian Science early learns that brooding over seemingly real or fancied wrongs is not permissible. Anger, hate, revenge, resentment, suspicion, are forms of sin, to be willingly dismissed, destroyed. The only way to dissipate wrong habits of thought is to establish a conscious realization of the ever-presence of God, and to acknowledge man made in His image and likeness. Many have been helped to verify the healing power of gratitude by specific use of the Christian Science Hymnal. One student has found hymns there to meet every need—to subdue pride, encourage obedience, promote fellowship and reciprocity; to lift the fallen, to comfort the mourner, to heal the sick. Sometimes many hymns may be sung before fear and doubt are put to flight. However, in the face of foreboding predictions, healing once came quickly to a singer of these hymns. Remembering former opportunities to establish harmony by singing, this student determined to begin at the beginning. The opening hymn is known as the Communion Doxology. It reads:

"Be Thou, O God, exalted high,
And as Thy glory fills the sky,
So let it be on earth displayed,
Till Thou art here and now obeyed."

This concise, definite acknowledgment of God's glory, the infinite nature of good, and the possibility of becoming conscious of this truth "here and now," so flooded this student's thought that the blustering pretensions of evil vanished, the "bands were loosed," and freedom was experienced.

Let us sing "hymns and spiritual songs" with the understanding that comes of obedience to God's laws. Reflecting love, peace, truth; rejecting that which is unworthy of God's creation, we rest in His loving-kindness, and can affirm with David (Psalms 32:7), "Thou art my hiding place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Spring Twilight

THE orchestra of frogs was liquid clear;
Even the basses had a mellow sound.
Day gathered up her skirts; the night was near.
Silent we waited for the shadow-gowned.

She came, as one who meets a lover comes,
Treading so softly that the waiting hill
Tossing the echo of frog-kettledrums
Smiled back at day with evening at the sill.

Oh, tenderest of twilights in the spring,
When bare tree trunks are luminously gray,
This is the hour I'll be remembering
In traffic cries and sunlight at mid-day.

No blossom train is lovelier than these:
Frog music and the slim gray trunks of trees.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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Metals and Rails Show Market Way To Higher Level

Variety of Industrials and Utilities Participate in Upswing

By Forrest Price

Another skyward flight. Many stocks made new highs for the year today.

And trading was active, total sales approximating 1,270,000 shares.

Another advance of 1⅛ cents an ounce in the price of foreign bar silver to 71⅝ cents again directed attention to the metal shares. They were urgently bought.

As prices of these stocks advanced they were appropriately accompanied to higher regions by the aviation issues. The successful performance of the Clipper which late yesterday completed its return flight from Honolulu may have had something to do with the demand for the airplanes.

Among the metals Federal Mining & Smelting rose 4 points at one time to a new high. Dome Mines was very active, ascending a point to a new high. U. S. Smelting rose 3. International Silver preferred moved up more than a point.

Other metals looming higher included Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound and American Smelting.

Douglas Aircraft, Wright Aero, Boeing and Aviation Corporation were eagerly bought.

The utilities, after some hesitation, were again in demand, a number establishing new highs for the year.

Among the good gainers were Laclede Gas preferred, West Penn Electric issues, Republic Iron & Steel, Pacific Light, Public Service of New Jersey issues, American Can and Brooklyn Union Gas.

There was some profit-taking in the last hour which caused some leveling off in prices.

Bonds generally were up. Corporate issues of all classes participated in the upswing. Some good fractional gains also were shown by U. S. Governments. Foreigners generally were steady.

Closing of the Chicago Board of Trade today, due to the petition of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, diverted trading in the grains to other markets. Wheat futures at Minneapolis, after a weak start, later recovered most of the losses. Corn was sluggish.

Cotton prices moved within a narrow range.

There are some slight indications that the real-estate jam will be broken—sometime. In the large cities particularly a vast amount of money is tied up in vacant buildings, new and obsolete, and this has been a terrible handicap to business.

From authoritative sources come reports that the real estate business in New York City is showing improvement. It is said that properties are being sold that have been on the market for some years.

There are many vacant buildings available for use in all the principal cities when rehabilitated, and hope is entertained that they will be first to be put into service before the Government undertakes any extended new construction program.

Wheat Prices Lower In Winnipeg Market

WINNIPEG, April 24 (AP)—Minor uncertainty ensued on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange today when it was announced the Chicago Board of Trade had postponed its opening.

Wheat prices declined fractionally in a brief opening flurry, losses of ¾ of a cent being sustained before the market settled down. Half an hour after the start, values were ⅝ of a cent lower, May future at 87⅞ cents a bushel, and July at 88⅜ cents.

Liberal selling entered the market in the first few minutes, some reportedly from Chicago interests. The unsettled condition soon passed, however, and operations dwindled.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24 (AP)—Due to the closing of the Chicago Board of Trade, the wheat futures market in Minneapolis turned calm and recovered most of the initial loss.

Trade was desultory and lacked outstanding features.

May wheat futures closed ⅞ lower, July 1⅛, and September ⅞ to 1 cent.

Cash corn demand was sluggish. Oats tone was quiet to dull. Rye demand was quiet to fair. Barley tone was quiet. Flax offerings were light.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.		Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated				
Frand Union pf	37½c	..	June 1	May 10
Reduced				
South Mass Pw Elec	50c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 18
Increased				
Rich's, Inc.	50c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Unit Eng & F.	37½c	Q	May 10	Apr. 30
Regular				
Albany & Sus RR	$4.50	S	July 1	Jne. 15
Brooklyn Edi. Co.	$2	Q	May 31	May 10
Cen Mass Lt 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Chain Belt	15c	..	May 15	May 1
Collyer Ins Wire	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar.26
Diamond Ice 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Dome Mines	50c	Q	July 20	Jne. 29
Dome Mines, Ltd. ex	$2	..	July 20	Jne. 29
Hooven & Allison	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Kan City Stock Yd	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
do pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Kend Co pt pf A	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Kend Co pt pf A ex	38c	..	June 1	May 10
Kroehler Mfg 7pf	$1.75	Q	Mar.30	Mar.23
Norfolk & Western	$2	Q	Jne. 19	May 31
No Penn RR Co	$1	Q	May 27	May 20
Pac Fire Ins. Co	75c	Q	May 6	May 4
Pac Fire Ins ex	25c	..	May 6	May 4
Ry & Lt Sec pf A	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Rich's 6½ con pf	$1.62½	Q	Jne. 29	Jne. 15
Sterling Prod.	95c	Q	June 1	May 15
Sun Oil Co	25c	Q	Jne. 15	May 25
do pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Tampa Electric	56c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
do pf A	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Thompson R., Co.	12½c	Q	May 15	May 6
United Biscuit	40c	Q	June 1	May 6
Un Eng & Fdy pf	$1.75	Q	May 10	Apr. 30

Ohio Oil Co.

The Ohio Oil Company was said to be negotiating for sale of an issue of bonds to retire its $58,094,300 6 per cent preferred stock.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Tuesday	79.8	95.8	91.6	68.1
Month ago	77.5	92.3	87.4	66.5
Year ago	89.4	90.5	87.0	67.3
1935 high	87.8	95.9	91.6	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

Ten Low-Yield Bonds

Tuesday 109.8, month ago 109.8, year ago 106.2, 1935 high 110.3, 1935 low 107.9, 1934 high 108.3, 1934 low 99.1, 1928 high 104.4, 1932 low 86.8.

Studebaker Corp. Sales

Studebaker Corporation reports factory sales in the first quarter of 1935 totaled 14,132 cars, compared with 14,626 in the initial three months of the preceding year. Retail deliveries in the quarter ended March 31, 1935, aggregated 9007, compared with 8583 in the like 1934 period. Factory sales in the full year 1934 were 51,682 cars and trucks.

Otis Elevator Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The largest contract ever placed for modernizing elevator equipment has been awarded the Otis Elevator Company for the rehabilitation of the elevators in the Municipal Building, New York City. The contract covers 32 elevators and amounts to $1,350,000.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	71.0	71.0	71.0b
July	71.2	71.2	71.2b
December	72.1	72.1	72.0b
January	72.4	72.4	72.3b

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	88⅜	87	87⅜	—.01
July	89¼	87⅝	88⅝	—¾

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; metals higher; rails and scattered industrials dip.

Bonds: Firm; rails and utilities improve.

Curbs: Mixed; mining shares in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling lower, silver currencies higher.

Cotton: Irregular; trade and spot house buying; local and foreign selling.

Sugar: Barely steady; Cuban selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Market closed.

Corn: No trading.

Cattle: Best steers strong; top $15.85, new high.

Hogs: Fully steady; top $9.25.

Foreign

London—Stimulated by favorable revenue returns, the stock exchange registered a cheerful undertone today although trading was quiet. Gilt-edged securities, transatlantic issues, home industrials, and German bonds were firm, while Kaffirs were quiet and silver shares hardened. Home rails exhibited dullness on disappointing traffic returns, and rubber and oil shares held steady. The market closed firmer.

Paris—The volume of business increased on the Bourse today. National bonds advanced on a strong market with metal and chemical shares also gaining. International issues weakened, while French industrials showed an increase. The market closed irregular.

Berlin — Buyers' hesitancy affected the Boerse unfavorably today, causing lower prices in automobile shares. The closing was listless.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
May	11.42	11.49	11.39	11.42	—.02
July	11.50	11.58	11.48	11.52	+.01
October	11.18	11.21	11.14	11.18	—.02
December	11.25	11.27	11.20	11.29	+.01
January	11.25	11.29	11.26	11.20	—.02

Spots, 11.80. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.43	6.43	6.39	6.41	—.01
July	6.38	6.38	6.33	6.36	
October	6.16	6.16	6.10	6.13	
January	6.12	6.12	6.07	6.10	

Tone at close steady.

New Haven Rail Revenues

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports gross revenues for the first quarter of about $1,000,000 less than in the like period of 1934. However, operating expenses during the like period have been reduced by $850,000. Had it not been for increased expenditures, which were beyond the control of the management, reduction would have been about $1,400,000 for the first three months as compared with the same period in 1934, says the road.

General Foods Corporation Net

NEW YORK, April 24—General Foods Corporation reports net profit in the first quarter of $3,361,339, equal to 64 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,679,650, or 70 cents a share in the like quarter last year. C. M. Chester, president of the corporation, stated that the first quarter of 1934 was marked by unusually active buying by distributors, due largely to the rise in food prices which occurred at that time.

Studebaker Corp. Meeting

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 24—The new board of directors of the reorganized Studebaker Corporation will hold its first South Bend meeting Friday, April 26. This meeting is timed to coincide with the big three-day jamboree with which South Bend is celebrating the end of the depression.

Hide Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
June	9.96	10.07	—.09
September	10.42	10.32	—1.3
December	10.77	10.64	—.30

Banks Getting More Business In Call Money

Brokers Question How Long Present Record Low Rates Will Continue

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Control of the call money market, won by large New York banks at the cost of profits, has caused Wall Street brokerage circles to question how long present record low rates will continue.

For about 17 months until last week rates were pegged by a gentlemen's agreement at 1 per cent, a level which gave banks a small profit in lending excess funds, but for some time there was evidence that others were underselling the banks.

Out of town banks, private firms and foreign interests with funds here were sending money into call market circles with instructions to lend at any price, since they had no other use for the dollars, and that element gained an increasing amount of business. Cost of that service to outsiders with the excess funds was one quarter of 1 per cent, and when the official rate for call money was lowered to that point there no longer was a profit in lending. The large banks, however, were reported willing to break even or take a small loss in the market at the moment in order to regain control of the field.

They had seen their loans shrinking, informed quarters declare, but now there is a tendency for a larger amount of call money business to flow to the banks, a condition seen as adding to the chances of a profit for the banks.

The reduction also established that competition between the two elements was not a temporary affair but was likely either to last for some time or become acutely embarrassing to the large banks.

The amount of money involved was not large, figures show, but the out-of-town bloc funds was sufficiently great to swing the balance to lower rates.

With this money excluded from Wall Street, there are some quarters which believe the larger banks should dominate the call money market and in time be able to increase rates to a point where the lending of such money will become more profitable.

Although the rate reductions were spectacular, and regarded by some as in a sense dramatic, the net effect to the general public was exceedingly small.

Call money is loaned from excess funds of banks and other institutions to stock and commodity market brokers who in turn lend the money to their customers using it in the market.

Brokers' rates were quoted to customers on a scale as high as 5½ per cent before the reduction, and some of the brokers cut rates when call money dropped, passing on the savings to their clients.

Others tended to retain customary loan rate schedules on the theory that call rates soon will return to former levels.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Bankers Acceptance Market

London Quotations

Boston Quotations

Leading Central Bank Rates

Foreign Exchange Rates

Melville Shoe Sales

Business and Industry • **Chicago Grain Board Faces New Problem in Rosenbaum Case** • Commerce and Finance

N. Y. Central Head Assails Ownership Of Rails by U. S.

Williamson Sees Staggering Debt Rise and State Socialism

UTICA, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—Proposals for government ownership and operation of railroads were attacked last night by Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central lines, before the Utica Chamber of Commerce.

"Under 100 years of private ownership, the American railroads have led the world in transportation," Mr. Williamson declared, and he presented a picture of low transportation costs in America contrasted with much higher costs in foreign nations operating their own roads.

Mr. Williamson said government ownership would "intensify sharply the present staggering financial strain upon the American people" and would immediately add $21,000,000,000 to the public debt. Added to that, he said, would be $500,000,000 a year to make up operating deficits and to offset the loss of state and local taxes.

He added: "Permanent transportation systems cannot be operated successfully by individuals whose work is dependent on periodic political appointments. . . .

"Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that the sources of the railroads' supply of materials would not long remain privately owned. . . .

"Government ownership of the railroads is admitted . en by some of its advocates to be the first stride on a path leading to state socialism."

"There has been proposed or is pending in Congress and likewise in several states a program of legislation that would increase the operating expenses of the railroads by considerably more than $1,000,000,000 a year, and this without adding anything to the service, safety, efficiency or revenues of the railroads. . . . Passage of this program of legislation would mean wholesale bankruptcy of the railroads of the United States."

FDIC Wants Power To Cancel Insurance Of Unsound Banks

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Power to cancel the deposit insurance of any unsoundly managed bank was asked for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as Senate hearings began on the new Omnibus Bank Bill.

The broad authority was requested by Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the corporation, meanwhile, Republican members of the House Banking Committee decided to file a minority report against the bill.

The Republican committeemen declared the measure would subject the Federal Reserve System to "political control" by giving the President power to depose the governor of the Reserve Board at will.

They also said it gave the Reserve Board too much power over currency and credit and tied the national debt and money issuing power too closely together.

Senator Glass (D.-Va.), chairman of the Senate Banking Subcommittee and an opponent of the Reserve Board section, said he anticipated extensive hearings.

While President Roosevelt is understood to favor keeping the bill intact, Mr. Glass wants to act on the deposit insurance and the noncontroversial national bank law amendment clauses first and let the disputed Federal Reserve section take its chances later.

Saving by Pasadena Seen In Refinancing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., April 24—Consideration is being given here to the possibility of refinancing Pasadena's bonded indebtedness of slightly more than $10,000,000 in order to take advantage of low interest rates.

The city manager, C. W. Koiner, has announced that with money available at 3 per cent, Pasadena could save $130,000 annually if a refinancing program is carried out. This would allow an important reduction in taxes, he said.

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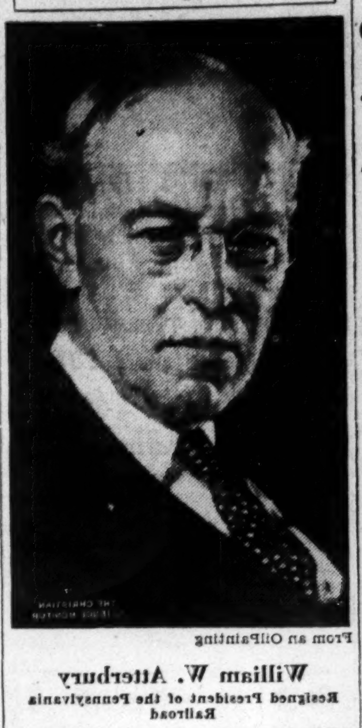


From an Oil Painting

William W. Atterbury

Resigned President of the Pennsylvania Railroad

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since Year 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Wholesale commodity prices were carried to a new high since 1930 under additional advances in the prices of farm products and foods during the week ended April 13, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau's composite index for the week stands at 79.9 per cent of the 1926 average, which represents a gain of approximately 1 per cent over the previous week. This rise brings the index to 0.4 per cent above the previous high for the year which was reached during the week ended Feb. 23. Compared with the corresponding week of 1934, the index for the week of April 13 shows an increase of 9 per cent and is 32.5 per cent higher than the corresponding week of 1933.

Foods and farm products are now 9 per cent above their respective high points of last year. Chemicals and drugs are up about 3 per cent. Each of the remaining seven groups are lower, ranging from 2 per cent for housefurnishing goods to 10 per cent for textile products.

	April 13 1935	April 6 1935	April 14 1934	April 15 1933
All commodities ..	79.9	79.2	73.3	60.3
Farm products	81.0	78.6	60.5	44.5
Foods	84.5	82.9	65.8	55.7
Hides & lthr prods	85.9	85.6	89.8	68.3
Textile products..	68.8	68.7	75.5	50.9
Fuel & light mtrls	74.0	74.1	72.9	62.6
Metals & met prod	85.0	85.0	86.9	76.9
Building materials	84.5	84.3	86.5	70.4
Chemicals & drugs	80.5	80.2	75.4	71.2
Housefurn goods..	81.9	81.9	82.8	72.2
Miscellaneous	68.4	68.4	69.6	57.9
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	77.2	77.2	78.9	65.6

Silver Rise Feature In Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—A drop in British pound sterling and another rise in leading silver currencies featured foreign exchange markets today.

After the dollar had gained slightly in London at $4.83 7-16, sterling dropped 1 cent in New York to $4.83¾.

In consequence of another advance in bar silver, Hong Kong dollars gained 1.75 cents to 56 cents and Shanghai exchange held steady at 40.37 cents. Mexican pesos remained unchanged at 28 cents.

In Paris the dollar held steady at an equivalent of 6.596 cents to the franc, and in later dealings in New York the French currency advanced .00⅝ of a cent to 6.59½ cents. Other gold currencies were about even.

Texas Corp. May Soon Refund $100,000,000

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The possibility of debt refunding operations involving $90,000,000 to $100,000,000 of outstanding bonds was foreshadowed at the annual meeting of the Texas Corporation.

G. B. Ames, chairman of the corporation, told stockholders that the board was giving consideration to refunding. He pointed out that the $89,933,000 of Texas Corporation 5 per cent debentures, due in 1944, were callable at 101½ after next Oct. 1.

Besides its own funded debt, a subsidiary, California Petroleum Corporation, has outstanding $6,610,000 of 5½ per cent debenture bonds, due in 1938, and $3,890,000 of 5 per cent debentures, due in 1939.

Southern Mills Finding Cotton Difficult to Buy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 24—Cotton, traditionally the most plentiful product in the South, is now about the scarcest thing in Dixie, declared T. M. Marchant, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and prominent mill executive, in a statement issued here.

"Mills have difficulty in buying enough cotton for their uses," he said. "The Government owns most of the cotton and there is little to be had elsewhere. That is why many mills have so much trouble getting enough to supply their needs, for the Government will not sell at the existing figure.

"The day of mills buying from cotton dealers appears to be over, for cotton firms are just about out of business and cannot get any cotton to sell."

Warburg Comes Out Flatly Against New Banking Bill

Declares Entire Concept Behind Legislation Wrong—Deplores Vassalage of Federal Reserve System Under President—Sees Money Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—America is threatened with a "political banking system" that will be at the mercy of any spendthrift Government, James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company, told the Glass banking subcommittee today.

Mr. Warburg's testimony was given as a counterblast to support the pending omnibus banking bill by Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve System, whose confirmation by the Senate was expected today.

Spendthrift Governments

Mr. Warburg is the son of Paul M. Warburg, noted banker and for years member of the Federal Reserve Board. He devoted himself exclusively to the controversial title II of the pending bill, sponsored by Mr. Eccles, which would increase government control of the central banking system.

As explained by Mr. Warburg, the proposed plan would give the President complete control over the Federal Reserve Board, which in turn would be given complete control over the Federal Reserve System. The Reserve System, he charged, is already "today the obedient servant of the Administration," and the new proposal would intensify that vassalage.

"All history shows that such proposals as this one before you is the favorite device of spendthrift governments," he declared. Quoting comments from various Communistic writers, Mr. Warburg noted that they all favored the socialization of credit, and added that the pending plan was a potential step toward the same goal, which is "the favorite device of those who seek by subtle means to destroy the foundations of western civilization."

Path to Marxism

Authors of the pending bill were motivated, no doubt, by patriotism, the young banker continued, but they followed the path to Marxism. The credit control philosophy of the bill, he said, savored of the teachings of J. Maynard Keynes.

"Curried Keynes," was Warburg's description of Title II, referring to Governor Eccles' proposal for regulating the supply of money and credit by federal control so as to stimulate or retard business.

"If private bankers with their own capital at stake were in the past unable to say 'no' when they should have—were unable to arrest excessive speculation and were themselves drawn into the whirlpool of public madness—if such warnings of the coming storm as were issued prior to the collapse of 1929 came as they did come, not from the Government but from a few courageous private bankers—why should we assume that in future a political bureaucracy, dependent upon popular favor, should be able to safeguard the public interest without any legal restrictions or automatic controls?" he asked.

Currency Dictatorship

Mr. Warburg declared the country had spoted a "currency dictatorship," without having a real banking system. A commission to explore the whole question would be to the point, he argued. He admitted many grave defects in the present financial machinery.

In conclusion, Mr. Warburg set down three objectives of Title II, and added his own comments after each one.

Title II, he said, proposes to make "a centralized system out of a regional system." Much could be said on either side of this particular proposal, he said.

Secondly, it proposes "to bring the system so created under political domination and control."

To this step, he said, he was "unalterably opposed" because, in part "as a practical matter I believe that political control will result in more violent business cycles than we have ever had before, for the simple reason that a political government will neither recognize an incipient boom nor have the courage to counteract it."

Thirdly, it proposes "to remove almost entirely the automatic controls inherent in the existing law."

Mr. Warburg said that this proposal rested upon a "fundamental misapprehension."

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—In a letter addressed to Rudolph Hecht, president of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. Warburg took sharp issue with the "strategy of the association, declaring it his considered opinion that it should not "go along with" the Administration in connection with the new banking bill.

The letter in part follows:

"Governor Eccles believes that the volume of currency and credit controls the volume of business activity. I believe that the opposite is more nearly correct.

"Governor Eccles believes that it is necessary for the political government to control the volume of currency and credit. I believe that the control over the nation's fiscal policies is a proper function of political government, but that control over the credit structure should be lodged in an entirely independent authority.

"Governor Eccles believes that his proposed bill cures the basic deficiencies of our present banking system. I believe that it does not even recognize what these deficiencies are.

Disagrees With Eccles

"Governor Eccles regards the proposed bill very largely as a recovery measure. I do not believe that recovery can be greatly accelerated by anything contained in Title II of the proposed bill.

"Governor Eccles believes that because there is not enough commercial paper in the country, all other 'sound' assets must be made the basis of currency and credit expansion. I believe that the cure lies in the opposite direction, that is, in a reorganization of our commercial banking structure and the development of a real discount market.

"All these are basic differences, and perhaps your committee agrees more with Governor Eccles than with me. On the other hand, the tenor of your recommendations indicates that what you are trying to do is to mold the present proposal away from political control and along lines consistent with past experience and practice.

"If your committee's recommendations had been made in a different atmosphere and under the auspices of an administration which had not declared its belief in various monetary theories which to me seem utterly fallacious, I should have very little quarrel with them. As it is I can only say that if all your recommendations are adopted, I expect to see very little difference in the practical workings of the Federal Reserve System during the next few years over what would be the practical workings if the proposal were to be adopted in its original form.

Hits Banking Bill

James P. Warburg

Vice-chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company

The World's Business

Balancing Up the New Deal

Excerpts from an address given before the Canadian Club, Ottawa, by H. B. Ellston, Financial Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, April 9, 1935.—Continued from last Friday.

QUO VADIS? We have reached the point in the progress of the New Deal where more planning means more national insulation. This is shown by the cotton textile dilemma over the Japanese. I do not believe that will be the course. I think that more relaxation, more freedom, more stretching is indicated.

Evidence is piling up to warrant this feeling—it is only a feeling. NIRA is up for revision, and revision to this end of relaxation.

Industrialists are themselves becoming more and more opposed to price and production controls. Those controls are not delivering the goods. I have mentioned cotton textiles. Here's another example on my feet. Six months ago I bought a pair of shoes for $8. I have been getting the same shoe in New York for years. A week or so ago I got identically the same pair for $5.50—the lowest on record. Naturally, I expressed surprise. The clerk said, "We tried with our competitors to get $8 for this type of shoe, but it was no go. So we are going to the other extreme." "Give me two pairs," I said. "They all say that," the clerk responded, "and, instead of laying off workers, we are putting them on." By contrast—the other day I congratulated a copper man on nine-cent copper. "That's all right," he said, "but I can't sell any."

The South—the Democratic South—so it seems to me—feels that more income can be won abroad, and only abroad, by the country buying more so that the South can sell more. It feels also that the neglect of its only foreign markets has been a mistake. The neglect, of course, came by introducing fixed prices which the foreign consumer would not pay and which, it is now realized, even the domestic consumer—the cotton textile industry—is having difficulty in paying. A southern economist said the other day that fixed prices for the cotton South had been foreign relief—in the sense of allowing competitors to step in and occupy foreign markets supplied by America.

Cotton and cotton textiles have become a kind of microcosm of the future of the New Deal. Both are losing markets: home markets and foreign markets, and both are planned industries.

So we find in connection with this budding demand for relaxation, for more freedom, that courtly southern gentleman, Secretary Cordell Hull, no longer a lone wolf. Many are thinking with him today. A passionate believer that prosperity is to be attained by extending the market place as well as by deepening it, he preaches his gospel in and out of season. It is more "in season" than ever before, so it seems to me. I rely only on atmosphere, but there seems to be more hospitality in Washington for a return to a conjoint attack on the world's disorders—currency, exchange difficulties, tariffs, and so on. In July, 1933, the United States required a breathing spell—insulation. She has had it. The internal price level has risen to a point where exchange stabilization, according to a growing opinion in the United States; would not be harmful, but helpful. The old experiment of a commodity dollar—the negation of a world currency system—seems to be out of the window. If it is accompanied by other measures destined to rationalize the world's trade exchange system—give and take—stabilization would be helpful to the United States. So, at any rate, more and more people are believing—with Secretary Hull.

I do not wish to imply that there will be any wholesale retreat from state action in American economic life. I said relaxation. Not only in the United States, but all over the world, state regulation has come to stay, for good or ill. You probably saw the debate in the House of Lords the other day on this subject. One of the most enlightened I have ever read. It was said, in the course of it, that practically two thirds of the large-scale economic organizations of England had already passed out of the sphere of unregulated private profit making—that is to say, a natural price system. Think of it! There's a revolution for you—one of those silent ones that even the British revolutionists don't recognize themselves. So silent a revolution that England is still held up abroad as an example of free enterprise.

The problem of making such state regulation live side by side with private enterprise is much mightier in the United States than in Britain. (Concluded).

Apartment Building In N. Y. Most Active For Several Years

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—A year-by-year survey of apartment building activities held recently shows the brightest picture since 1931 when 29 apartment houses were erected on Manhattan Island.

Five apartment houses now are under construction on the island and four more are projected.

Only four were built in 1932, three in 1933 and nine last year.

The 1931 building included the $3,000,000 Central Park West 30-story house of 417 apartments.

Another high spot in 1931 was the 17-story 97-apartment building at 2 Beekman Place, costing $1,250,000.

The biggest single building project in 1932 was the 12-story 1593-apartment Knickerbocker Village—two huge buildings reared on the site of what once were slums, at an estimated cost of $5,000,000.

Of the total of 42 buildings erected and projected in the four-year period, 29 are six stories in height.

Two other factors were noted in the survey. One was that small suites now are the thing and another is that the three-story apartment house was brought to Manhattan during the building lull.

One three-story house now is being built and another is projected.

Big Railways Spend For Reconstruction

ST. LOUIS, April 24 (AP)—Encouraged by prospects of increased passenger and freight traffic, three southwestern railroads with headquarters here listed 1935 budget allotments totaling $5,205,896 for repair and reconstruction projects.

The building program is expected to stimulate steel mill activity and provide employment during the year for several thousand additional workers. The Missouri Pacific, St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco) and Missouri-Kansas-Texas (Katy) railroads are concerned.

Officers of the Frisco announced $3,688,766 would be expended in improvement projects modernizing its lines.

The sum includes $750,000 to rebuild 750 wooden box cars into steel cars, and $2,000,000 for treated timber and ties.

An extensive bridge repair program has been launched by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas line. More than 188 bridges and five steel roundhouse turntables will be overhauled at an estimated cost of $182,000.

Purchase of more than $1,000,000 worth of steel products for track improvement is included in the Missouri Pacific's $1,335,130 rehabilitation program.

Du Pont Firm to Occupy New Plant by June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., April 24—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company will occupy their big pigment plant, now nearing completion, near Edgewater by June 1, it was announced here.

Two thousand men have been employed on the building, which covers more than 20 acres.

The plant, it is understood, will be used chiefly for the manufacture of white lead and will employ more than 8000 workers.

This is the biggest building operation undertaken in Delaware in a decade, and will cost about $1,500,000.

Board of Trade Opening Deferred Due to Injunction

Rosenbaum Grain Plea Induces Exchange to Defer Pit Trading

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade, world's largest grain market, was closed today by its directors until tomorrow, as an aftermath of a petition filed by the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Opening of trading was postponed by directors just before the starting gong was to have sounded over the pits.

Injunction Stands

Federal Judge W. H. Holly, before whom the grain company sought reorganization in a petition yesterday, refused to modify an injunction restraining the Board of Trade from suspending the Rosenbaum Corporation from membership privileges.

Minneapolis and Winnipeg were the only other major North American markets open. Wheat prices at Minneapolis dropped more than a cent, while Winnipeg quotations also were off about a cent.

Halting trading apparently was an emergency action to protect the market from any operations that might arise in the situation. Wheat broke 3 cents just before the close yesterday. The filing of the reorganization petition did not become known until after the close.

Seeking to have the injunction dissolved, attorneys for the board met with attorneys of the Rosenbaum Corporation in Judge Holly's chambers. It was mutually agreed that all trades of the grain firm would be closed out as of today and no further trading will be done by the firm until the reorganization is finally affected.

Trading Is Suspended

Meanwhile there was no activity in the grain pits. Brokers milled about the floor discussing the situation. Attorneys said it was the first time on record that the Board of Trade has been enjoined from exercising its authority under rules of the exchange governing bankruptcy on the part of members.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 24 (AP)—The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation today filed a petition in Federal Court for reorganization under Section 77-B of the federal bankruptcy laws and appointment of temporary trustees.

The corporation stated its assets are about $6,000,000 and its liabilities $3,970,000. The bill holds the firm is solvent, but unable to meet obligations.

The corporation's bill states the firm was organized in 1901, is engaged in the business of buying and selling cash grain and acting as brokers for customers trading in grain.

A warning was given in the bill that the dumping of any quantity of grain on the Chicago market under present conditions will precipitate a drop in prices and demoralize the entire market.

ST. LOUIS, April 24 (AP)—Directors of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange voted today to suspend all trading until the opening of the Chicago Board of Trade, postponed to await clarification of legal problems which arose when the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation sought reorganization under the amended federal bankruptcy act.

More Big Salaries Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—William B. Warner, president of the McCall Corporation, which publishes McCall's Magazine, Red Book and Blue Book fashion news and patterns, made $134,553 in 1934, it was reported to the securities commission.

The $100,000 salaried editor of the Saturday Evening Post, George Horace Lorimer, is the only other magazine man in the top salary class so far reported.

Mr. Warner, who lives at Pelham, N. Y., was paid $67,500, plus 5 per cent of the net earnings of the company after all deductions including taxes. This additional compensation amounted to $67,053 in 1934. If net earnings are less than $500,000 in any year, he would not be entitled to any percentage.

John C. Smerling, Greenwich, Conn., vice-president of the corporation, was paid $60,000, while Francis Hutter of Rockville Center, Long Island, secretary, received $34,409.

The American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation reported paying $48,000 to Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the board and chairman of the board of the subsidiary American Radiator Corporation. Rolland J. Hamilton, New York, vice-president of the corporation, and president of American Radiator, received $47,727.

Youngstown Tube Plant Expansion Soon Completed

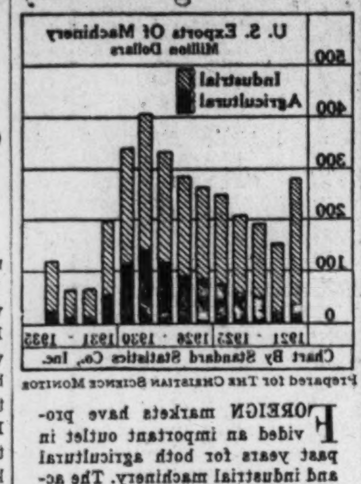
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—Officials of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, reports to stockholders the near completion of an extensive program of depression-born plant expansion.

With a recently finished continuous hot strip mill, capable of producing 600,000 tons of steel a year, already in operation, President Frank Purnell said the company expects to have another new sheet mill, the widest ever built, ready for operation by June.

The newest mill will manufacture cold rolled sheet up to 90 inches wide. The present maximum is 72 inches. This plant already is well under way.

Both plants were authorized by Sheet and Tube's directors, Mr. Purnell said, about two years ago when the nation was still in the depths of business depression.

Machinery Exports Showing Recovery



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOREIGN markets have provided an important outlet in past years for both agricultural and industrial machinery. The accompanying chart portrays the rapid rise in export volumes, following the postwar depressions.

In the peak year 1929 combined shipments abroad exceeded $400,000,000. A precipitate decline occurred during the depression of the thirties, amounting to 92 per cent for farm equipment and 80 per cent for industrial.

Although recovering sharply on a percentage basis, farm machinery exports in 1934 were only 16 per cent of the 1929 peak and industrial machinery but 35 per cent.

U. S. Rapidly Races Toward Inflation, Says Roger Babson

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—Stating that the nation was "going into a hole at the rate of $6500 a minute," Roger Babson, economist, told members of the Babson Institute Alumni Association that "never before in the history of the world has any nation so deliberately unbalanced its budget as has the United States at the present time."

"In spite of the highest taxes of our history," he continued, "the Government is dropping $281,000,000 a month, or $66,000,000 a week." Unless this vast expenditure is curtailed, inflation and destruction of the national currency and even a revolution is a possibility, he said.

Although optimistic over business during the next two or three years, Mr. Babson was concerned about the millions of young men graduating from schools and colleges and those training in the CCC camps. If work is not forthcoming, Mr. Babson asserts, they will become a revolutionary army.

Mr. Babson suggested three remedies: A spiritual revival, a Coalition Government for four or eight years, and full salaries for all senators for life, so that they would feel free to use their own judgment and think first of their people at home.

Power Production Has Smaller Gain In April 20 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—Electric power output for the week ended April 20 dropped 23,407,000 units to a total of 1,701,945,000 kilowatt hours, reports the Edison Electric Institute today.

This represents a percentage gain over the corresponding period last year of 1.7 per cent, compared with 5.1 per cent registered for the preceding week. The drop for the country as a whole was attributed principally to the warm weather.

In New England the percentage gain over 1934 fell to minus 1.3, as against plus 2.1 in the week before. A contributing factor to the decline was the closing down of cotton mills. On the Pacific coast production showed a loss of 12.3 per cent compared with last year, and the reason for this was said to be that there is no necessity as yet for the pumps to be used for irrigation purposes.

Four More Exchange Governors Nominated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The New York Stock Exchange disclosed yesterday that four members of the exchange have been nominated for governors by independent petitions to the nominating committee. This makes a total of 15 nominees for the governing board and the first 11 receiving the most number of votes at the May 13 election will fill the places on the board.

The four independent nominees are Bertrand L. Taylor Jr., member of the firm of Taylor and Delaney, and a governor since 1922; Robert W. Keelips, of J. H. Holmes & Co., a governor since 1930; W. Alston Flagg, of Post and Flagg, and John F. Murray, head of the firm named after him and prominent in Democratic politics in this State, having managed Governor Lehman's gubernatorial campaign in 1932.

Large Gold Shipment Arrives From Holland

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The arrival of $15,401,500 in gold from Holland is announced by the Federal Reserve Bank.

There were no exports and no net change in the gold stock under earmark here for foreign account.

The Guaranty Trust Company said it was the consignee of $6,956,000 of the metal received yesterday. The other consignees were the Bankers Trust Company, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Chemical Bank and Trust Company, Chase National Bank and the National City Bank. The gold steamers were the Dinteldyk and the Black Heron.

Men's Wear Mills Lead the Demand For Wool in Week

Good Volume of Business With Prices Steady—Foreign Marts Quiet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wool continues to move in good volume from day to day, averaging 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 pounds daily, or very close to an average volume of business. Chiefly the demand continues from the men's-wear mills. Dress-goods mills and the knitting trade generally are very slow. Prices keep generally steady.

This week there has been more interest shown in medium territory wools than for some time. Sales of quarter-blood combing wool graded have been made in the range of 19½ to 22 cents in the grease, which is figured to mean around 47 to 48 cents for the best wools.

The choicest three-eighths wool of the Monatan type have been sold in the range of 23½ to 24½ cents, and these wools are estimated to have cost the buyer from 51 to 53 cents, clean basis, for good to choice wools.

Mostly, the demand continues to center on the fine and fine medium wools, with most of the business in fair French combing to good staple original bag clips in the range of 55@60 cents clean basis, while occasionally a choice Texas 12-months wool or a uniformly fine territory wool of good staple bring 61@63 cents, clean basis.

In the bright wools, sales in this market have been rather slow. There has been some graded Ohio quarter-blood combing wool sold at 23½ cents.

In the Midwest, there has been some buying of medium wools for which buyers have been paying mostly around 17@18 cents. In one instance we hear of 19 cents or slightly better paid for medium wool.

In Nevada and California, the earlier shorn wools are being taken at 50@52 cents clean basis. A little wool has been taken in Texas out of the new clip at 55@58 cents, clean basis, although the movement has not been heavy.

With the Easter bank holidays in England and the closing of the Australian and New Zealand markets, there has been little activity reported from the foreign markets. Buenos Aires advices state that the market there has been firm.

Imports of foreign wool, except for carpet purposes, are reported as very moderate.

The piecegoods markets report a continuing demand for men's wear which is holding up surprisingly well and at prices which show little change for the week. Fine men's wear lines which requires 2-30s fine mixtures yarns at $1.25@$1.27½ have the chief call, with moderate demand for goods of the cheviot order.

Mohair continues steady on light demand with Texas holders of the staple wanting 20 and 30 cents as a minimum, respectively, for any good adult and kid hair.

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